1853.

EONS, AND MUSIC.
WAY, corner of Anthony-
blisher of Music and Mu-
uments of all kinds, Ex-
ilbert & Co's celebrated
ns, and for their Upright
Pianos are too well known
se as at the manufactory.
ument warranted to give
ded. Second-hand Pianos
r second-hand Pianos at
$150.
EONS.—Those Melodeons
like Æolian Pianos and Or-
use, the harmony being

ed Guitars.
ited Harps.
vited to the following no
of:
N PIANO-FORTES.—Lon
e enables us to speak with a
ht not otherwise claim, re
e beauty and adaptedness o
f the best purposes which a
r stan family. The instru-
iring less tuning than any
markable sweetness and pu-
great improvements have
, by which a much stronger
ired. In point of depth and
tone, throughout the entire
re know not whose manufac-
those who have never tried
ch attainments made. The
as well adapted for the voice
organ itself. In these, also,
shed improvements within a
delicacy and quality of tone has
and them beginning to be so
s applied about two thousand
They are now applying ten a
the demand. They are fur-
ome price as at the Manufac-
ound of fair dealing and up-
247-52t

NO-FORTES.
Boden, the celebrated manu-
with and without Coleman's
be better to recommodate their
se as well as the citizens of
made arrangement with T.
Keep a large and full sup-
without the Æolian accompa-
ond-hand Pianos constantly on
$50, $75, $80, $100, $110,
dair Pianos, for small rooms;
d John's Melodeons. All the
e or retail. Dealers supplied on

TO LET.
nos, now or second-hand.
ve publisher and dealer, whole-
sic and Musical Publications.
plied on reasonable terms.
F. S. BERRY, 297 Broadway.

M GOLD MEDAL.
ecriber would call attention to
of Pianos, from 6 to 7½ octaves,
which for sweetness and equality
ervements which his instruments
e surpassed. His Pianos are all
roughly seasoned materials, and
m, which adds greatly to the
e instrument. The qualities of
known to require more than an
ce of their quality. It may only
ect, that at the late great fair of
y awarded to him the first pre-
Piano-Fortes, and to the many
of the first professors and ama-
city. The subscriber would
as a manufacturer, he earnestly
not be surpassed elsewhere.
DAVID J. VANWINKLE,
No. 92 West Sixteenth street.

TE EMPORIUM.
are now offered by Messrs. BEN-
facturers of the French Grand Ac-
Forte, to all those who are in want

rpassed, if equaled, by any Manu-
re, we do not hesitate in stating,
ts to purchasers, wholesale and re-
fully warranted in every particular,

Dealers are invited to call at our
ts.
ENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway

O-FORTES
TUNING AND TONE.—The under-
made by him those of PIANOS,
manufacturing, and have now on hand
THREE-OCTAVE PIANOS, an assortment of
es, in large size, plain and carved
s, made in the very best manner,

those wishing a very superior instru-
ORTES are fully equal to any manu-
ve market for beauty and fullness of
ability of workmanship, and long

cuments of the same quality at lower
the trade.
are invited to call before purchasing
promptly attended to.
HAINES, 114 Third Avenue,
Corner of Fourteenth street, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.
, 381 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
tion of those about purchasing to
octave PIANOS, which they be
either in tone, finish, quality of ma-
Medals have been awarded by the
ir instruments five years in succes-
purchased the entire stock of the late
MAN, (formerly Dubois & Stodart,
years as Piano makers, they would
the favors of their friends and cus-
of giving equal satisfaction.
the southern market, the DOUBLE
, in detached cases, ✱ ularly adapt-
225 sowly

NO-FORTES.
.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S (Bos-
ruments, with and without the much-
LADD & CO.'S well-known Pianos,
and second hand Pianos, of various
Pianos to Let.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

NT IMPROVED MELODEONS
BY C. FELOUBET, BLOOMFIELD
ing to purchase either at wholesale or
mine these instruments. Depot at the
of Chickering's Piano-Fortes, No. 296
229-1f

S AND JEWELRY.
is selling all descriptions of—

tches, Jewelry and Silver Ware,
than the usual prices.
ersonen Watches.
Watches received by every arrival,
im with each Watch, warranted perfect
oper Watches.
Hunting and Magic cases, perfect time
ependent Second,
tches, for timing horses, in gold and
Chronometers,
Chronometers which run without any
hi Day Watches.
which run eight days.
namel Watches,
—some in hunting cases.
iamond Watches
—some in magic cases.
Magic Watches
e into three different Watches.
tches which wind
n the hands without any key. $25 00
tches, four holes jeweled, - - - 30 00
ersers, - - - - - - - 35 00
hes for the Ladies, - - - - - 35 00
Levers, - - - - - - - 48 00
Lovers, hunting cases, - - - - 16 00
as low as - - - - - - - 14 00
rs.
f Watches at equally low prices.
Diamonds,
Pins, Bracelets, Finger-rings and Crosses,
than the usual prices.
Jewelry.
Chains, Pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold
d Pens and Pencils, Gold and Silver Thim-
ut Pins, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Ear-rings, Gold
s, Gold Tooth Picks, Charms, Chatelaine

Silver Ware.
oons, Cups, Forks, Pie Knives, Napkin
Wedding Cake Knives, &c. &c.
rely exchanged. All Watches warranted
r the money returned.
Repairs.
hes and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the
ch less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
11 Wall-street (up stairs second floor),
Near Broadway

RINSMAID & CO.,
-LANE, ONE DOOR FROM BROAD-
ond, or south side,
ERS AND JOBBERS OF
HEN AND RICH JEWELRY,
and Silver Goods generally, Gold Pens and
Communion and Tea Sets, Castors, Forks,
Spoons, &c.
Bundled Razors and Forks,
AND NEW STYLE RAZORS.
Metals have been awarded by the
instruments five years in succes-
, (formerly Dubois & Stodart,
years as Piano makers, they would
the favors of their friends and cus-
of giving equal satisfaction.
the southern market, the DOUBLE
, in detached cases, ✱ ularly adapt-
225 sowly

NO-FORTES.
Boden, the celebrated manu-
with and without Coleman's
be better to acc

lowed his example and lent their aid to this great cause. Immediately the cry of despondency was hushed, and his people enjoyed fully the comforts of Christianity. "Freely ye have received, freely give."—*Indian Advocate.*

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

[The following persons are engaged as special contributors to the columns of *The Independent:* Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D.D., (C), Rev. H. W. BEECHER (✻), and Mrs. H. B. STOWE.]

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

Mr. Attorney General Cushing has written and published an opinion upon the case of William Calder, which the *Journal of Commerce* commends as able, and which it says will "deeply interest the general reader." It has certainly interested us.

Calder was arrested under the Treaty of Aug. 9, 1844, as a fugitive from Justice, charged with the crime of FORGERY, committed in Great Britain.

Judge Edmonds, of New York, decided that in his opinion, "there is not evidence enough of the criminality of the said Calder according to the laws of the State of New York, to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial for the offence charged, if the same had been committed in said State."

A motion was submitted to the Court that the party be remanded, until new evidence could be procured from Great Britain to maintain the charge. The judge declined for want of authority, as that power rested, if anywhere, with the government of the United States.

The Secretary of State is next applied to, to detain the prisoner in custody, until other evidence can be procured. The Attorney General replies, for the Secretary of State, that this cannot be done. The President has power, for the sake of avoiding disputes of jurisdiction, to cause proceedings in any case to be *instituted;* but after that, he has no power, except to execute the decree of the magistrate.

It appears, then, that when a fugitive from justice, charged with murder, robbery, forgery, &c., is arrested, our courts cannot give him up to be tried at the place where the alleged crime was committed, unless the evidence of criminality is such as would justify the arrest and commitment of the fugitive, *in the State where he is arrested.*

Moreover, it is settled that the magistrate must determine the case upon the evidence presented to him; and if it be not sufficient, he has no power, nor has the President, to detain the prisoner in custody until additional evidence can be sent for.

Now let this be compared with the law in the case of fugitive slaves. The man claimed is, upon affidavit, sent in haste out of the jurisdiction of the court hearing the case, into bondage.

All the favor of court, all its patience and lenieney, are in favor of the claimant of the fugitive. It only requires a bold demand, an affidavit, and an oath,—and the fellow is sent off to the plantation.

The charge of murder, robbery, or forgery, is not so fatal, under American law, as the charge of escaping from bondage—a white scoundrel has ten chances in law over the best black man that ever drew breath.

The Independent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

MISSIONS A REALITY.

The first impression made upon a visitor to the stations of the American Board in the Levant, is that the missionary work is a reality; and the more those stations are inspected the more is this impression strengthened. You go to Sidon, and there upon the site of that ancient capital of Phenicia, you find the American missionary as much at home as any pastor in New England. Almost any native can direct you to his house. He is one of the recognized elements in the mixed society of the place. His vocation is known; he has his hearers on the Sabbath, and his visitors during the week; he has his missionary rounds in the city, and to the out station of Hasbeya in the neighboring mountains; he has a regular routine of duties—varied by special calls of Providence, or by a watchful improvement of the signs of the times—but in the main as established as the duties of the pastoral office anywhere.

You go to Beirut, and in that reviving port of Syria, you find a Mission House, as substantial in its way (though on a much smaller scale) as the Tract House or the Bible House in New York. You see there the printing press constantly at work upon religious tracts and books, and just now a steam engine fitted up for printing the Word of God. You see the depository of religious books, from which all the stations are supplied, where Arabic is spoken. You find Dr. E. Smith in his study, patiently and laboriously pursuing his great work of translating the Bible into the Arabic language. You find Mr. Whiting about his work as a pastor and teacher. Not Dr. Spring or Dr. Hawes is more firmly "settled" than are these brethren, whose labors now cover a period of a quarter of a century. On the Sabbath you attend a service in English and another in Arabic in connection with a native *church* of more than a score of well-proved converts. You visit the flourishing female seminary under the care of Dr. De Forest, and see an interesting group of pupils, well advanced in English, in general knowledge, and especially in the knowledge of the Scriptures, to which some of them have yielded the obedience of their hearts. You visit the juvenile school, and hear some sixty children of both sexes, Mohammedans, Greeks, Latins, Armenians, all in the vernacular Arabic, reciting viva voce to a native teacher the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. You stand in the grave-yard on the mission premises, and over the graves of Fisk and Mrs. Smith, and of others who fell early in that field, and you feel that the work in which they died is no longer an experiment, but a living fact, fixed in the history and the life of the community.

You go back in the mountains to Abeieh. Here you find the well-ordered seminary of Mr. Calhoun; bright, promising lads, of various parentage, gathered from far and near, and making hopeful progress in useful knowledge and in the study of the Bible. You find native teachers and preachers that give cheering evidence of an intelligent consecration to the service of Christ. You find young converts destined to become teachers and preachers. You find a native congregation assembling on the Sabbath, in which are several professors of the true faith in Christ. You see a real and an established work.

You go to Tripoli and find there an established center of influence for the Greek, the Jew, and the Mohammedan;—a point from which a wide region is reached by missionary excursions. Here brethren from the State of Ohio, the now evangelized and vigorous West, have come with good tidings to the decaying East.

You go to SMYRNA, and where in the first century was a living church of Christ, and where Polycarp bore a martyr's testimony to the truth, you find the faithful missionary going in and out among the people, and breaking to them the bread of life.

You go to Constantinople,—the ancient seat of Christian empire, the stronghold of Mohammedanism, the coveted emporium of the power and the commerce of the East,—and there you find *eighteen* Protestant ministers of various denominations and various nationalities, English, Scotch, Lutheran, Waldensian, American and native Armenian, by whom twenty-six evangelical sermons are preached every Sabbath. You find five organized congregations of Protestant Armenians, numbering from fifty to a hundred and fifty, and some having native pastors and teachers of their own choice. You find also a Greek congregation of from twenty to thirty persons, a congregation increasing in numbers and in hopefulness. You see in these congregations men who have suffered the loss of all things for Christ's sake and the Gospel's; you witness their devout appearance; you hear them sing your familiar hymns. You find the press here busily at work; you find here fourteen flourishing mission schools; you find the large female seminary in a flourishing condition, and the incipient college at Bebek, having sixteen Greek and thirty-five Armenian pupils, of whom many are hopefully pious, and fourteen are students in theology; you attend the Sabbath services, the weekly prayer-meeting and the monthly concert, and you see that the missionary work in and around Constantinople is a reality.

You come to Athens, and there find the veteran Dr. King still abiding faithful through many conflicts,—himself a most palpable reality, and his work of preaching and book distribution a stirring reality also.

And then as you look across the seas to the opposite extremity of the globe, and behold a civilized and Christianized island kingdom, with Christian rulers, Christian laws, and self-sustained schools and churches, you there see that the missionary work is a reality, a power, a life. Yes, it is a reality; the reality of Christ's kingdom in the world, living, advancing, more and more established for its final triumph.

Reader, what joy does this bring to you? How much of all this is the fruit under God, of your prayers, and labors, and benefactions? Has Christ's kingdom come in any part of this lost world through your instrumentality? Have you borne any part in the redemption of the Sandwich Islands? Have you any share in the prospective redemption of the Eastern World?

This work of missions is a reality. Christ's kingdom is a reality. Nothing is real, nothing is permanent but this. Then let us with renewed courage, diligence and faith, labor and pray for the full coming of that kingdom, and so much the more as we see the day approaching.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

This subject has already occupied quite as much space in our columns, and quite as large a share of public attention, as it deserves. The facts are now pretty well before the public. There is a "sunny side," and there is a "shady side"; there are old parsonages, and new parsonages, and oftener no parsonages at all; there are good ministers and there are others not so good, and their salaries are somewhat in proportion. There are liberal congregations, and there are stingy congregations. There are kind parishioners, and there are mean, sour, soulless parishioners. Let each man classify himself and govern himself accordingly!

We give place this week to "A Stray Leaf from the Note-book of a Farmer's Wife," and shall now dismiss the subject for the present, with a few comments upon that communication.

1. As to *dress.* Our farmer's wife would not for the world have her minister dress like farmer G., especially if he were coming to call upon her; nor would she be caught by him in *dishabille,* without a thousand apologies.

Perhaps farmer G. was stingy; perhaps he was only in proper trim for his work; but whatever was the reason of his shabby appearance, if the minister should dress as he did, there would be endless talk among the good dames of the parish about his meanness or his eccentricity. Perhaps the very effort to appear decent and respectable in the eyes of his people, threw the purse, the table, and the whole domestic economy of that same minister, quite into the "shady side."

2. As to the *horse and carriage,* we take it for granted that this was necessary for the minister in going the rounds of his parish; and that he would gladly get rid of the expense of such an establishment, if all the farmers' wives wouldn't clamor about his ears for not coming to see them. But never having owned either horse or carriage, and being only able to enjoy an occasional ride in an omnibus, when going *our* rounds, we would be understood to speak on this point with becoming modesty.

3. As to the *college-bred sons.* Pray what shall a minister do with his sons if he does not send them to college? He has no farm to give them, and no manufactory or mercantile house in which to give them a share. He educates his sons and daughters by the hardest, perhaps with borrowed means, not that they may shine in society, but that they may be useful in the world, and may help support the family.

How a minister ever contrived to save up money on $400 a year, is to us an incomprehensible mystery. We believe it,—just as we believe that a table sometimes turns round without any apparent cause—upon the testimony of a reliable witness. Some would infer from such a fact that city ministers whose salaries count by thousands, must grow amazingly rich. But try the New York market. Find the cheapest, plainest house in which you would be willing that your minister should live, rated at from $800 to $1000. Inquire the price of fuel and the wages of domestics; and see how one half of a large salary vanishes before there is anything to eat, or drink, or wear. Then look at school-bills in a city, and at company, and at calls of charity, and at—— &c., &c., till you see these thousands vanish in imagination as they do in reality. We do not know of a Congregational minister anywhere who is in a position to grow rich upon his salary. We hope there is not one who desires to grow rich.

The discussion of this subject has done good. It has brought to light some serious and startling facts, and one step toward correcting an evil is to expose it. Let now the parties cease all mutual recrimination. Let the minister give himself steadily and without murmuring to his work, and let the people see to it that he has what many have not, an adequate support.

We would enter our protest against the practice of some churches, of obtaining a pastor under false pretences;—holding out ideas of salary, of collaterals, of income from pews, &c., which have no substantial basis. There is much sin of this sort committed by church committees.

We protest also against the idea that the support rendered to a minister is in any sense a gratuity or an act of charity. It may be rendered with a prompt, cheerful, liberal spirit, that makes it as acceptable as if it were a spontaneous expression of friendship, and not at all a matter of contract; but the payment of a just salary to a good minister, is not of itself an act of liberality. If he is not worth what it costs to maintain him, as a teacher, a counsellor, a conservator of public morals, a helper in all that is good, then let the pastoral connection and its obligation cease; if the laborer in this field is not worthy of his hire, let him try some other employment, or serve the churches for nothing, if he can. The pastoral office is no place for beneficiaries of public charity, or for pensioned idlers. Its labors deserve their reward.

FOREIGN GUIDE BOOKS.—Such is the frequency of intercourse between this country and Europe, that to families accustomed to travel, the maps and guide books of the principal cities and countries of the old world are almost as important as those of the several States of the Union; for at any time the family or some of its members may start off for the tour of Europe as suddenly as they would start for the White Mountains, the Springs, or the Falls, on the first approach of hot weather. But much of the benefit of a foreign tour is lost by this same hurried way of entering upon it. The traveler often misses much that he should see, from not being well informed as to what is to be seen, and where and how to see it; and after he has recrossed the Atlantic and is fairly settled at home, vain regrets come to him for these unfortunate omissions.

It is almost impossible to gain time while traveling for the careful reading even of guide-books, and one who is not well posted up in advance as to the routes that he would take and the objects he would see, will either lose time or lose his journey. Any one who contemplates going abroad, would do well to prepare himself beforehand with such helps as the best authorities afford.

We are led into these remarks by seeing upon our table a fresh copy of the latest edition of *Galignhni's Guide to Paris,* imported and for sale by Mr. John Wiley, No. 167 Broadway. *Galignani's* is the most complete guide-book of a great city that we have anywhere seen. Having tested it thoroughly, we can testify to its value. Besides the general directions important to strangers, it contains a large amount of historical and statistical information systematically arranged for ready reference. This new edition is much improved and is illustrated with numerous plates. It will give a correct view of Paris to those who may never visit that splendid capital, and will refresh the recollections of those who have already seen it.

Mr. Wiley has made arrangements with Mr. Murray for the sale of his series of valuable Continental Guides, upon terms as favorable as those of the London market. This information will be of service to such of our readers as have in contemplation a foreign tour.

THE AMERICAN BOARD AT THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, October, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I promised to give you some account of the spirit and doings of our great Missionary Convention now in session at this place. But now that I am on the ground, and amid the actual scenes and influences of the occasion, I find it more difficult to gather into one picture the various objects of interest, than I anticipated.

There is food for thought in the simple fact that the American Board is assembled in this Queen City of the *West,* apart from all consideration of the particular events of the meeting; and I doubt not many of those who have come hither from the East have, with me, sat and silently pondered this fact with deepest interest. It is in itself a most significant occurrence that this great Missionary Association, which for so many years has been, in fact, hardly more than a New England society, drawing the great mass of its funds, and enrolling the large majority of its active members on soil east of the Hudson, should now hold its anniversary in the great valley of the Ohio. It says in itself, and most emphatically, that the West is no longer to be regarded as a dependency but as a power by itself, no longer a missionary field but as part of a missionary agency organized for the evangelization of the world.

In accordance with this significant fact, the course of business and the spirit of the addresses made, have given prominence to the West, both as to its ability and duty, in reference to the great moral enterprise which has given existence to the American Board.

But let me go back to the beginning and touch upon the more important occurrences in their order.

On arriving at Cincinnati, the attendants at the meeting of the Board found provision made for their comfort, with truly Western and truly Christian generosity and care. The houses of the city and the best hotels were placed at the disposal of those from abroad, and in the case of those who were located at considerable distance from the church at which the sessions of the Board were to be held, omnibuses were provided to transport them to and fro free of charge. For myself, the kindness and considerate attention of Dr. Fisher and his associates of the Committee of Arrangements, had provided me with ample accommodations at the far-famed Burnet House, in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Fisher's church, by which my labors in your behalf were greatly facilitated.

THE SERMON.

The first event of notice in the doings of the present meeting of the Board, was the opening sermon on Tuesday evening by Dr. W. Adams. The report had reached many while on the way hither, or upon their arrival, that the appointed preacher would be prevented by ill-health from fulfilling his appointment, and much regret was freely expressed. At the opening of the evening session, however, all doubt and disappointment were removed by the appearance of Dr. A. in his proper place. Of the sermon you will gather the details elsewhere. It is enough for me to say, that although I had just reached the city, after an incessant ride of thirty-five hours by railway, and was obliged to occupy a cramped and uncomfortable seat in the crowded church, the preacher kept me a willing listener for more than an hour and a half. His text was: "The field is the world;" and his subject, as comprehensively stated: "*The Gospel for the world and the world for the Gospel.*" This theme was beautifully as well as ably illustrated and enforced; and the discourse constituted an impressive picture of the history of redemption. The fact that the Gospel asserts for itself a universality of purpose and application was clearly and forcibly stated. It would be robbed of its value and shorn of its glory if considered as limited in its beneficence to any portion of the human race, or designed and offered for less than the whole world. The Scriptures address themselves not to nations or races, not to classes or castes, but to men as men; individually immortal and individually responsible. The common relationship and interest of all men were strikingly set forth, and their equal concern in the provisions of the Gospel and equal need of its salvation graphically delineated. "Who was the son of Adam, who was the Son of God" expresses our common brotherhood, and our direct and equal relationship to God. The Christian religion is the first which has made any claim to universality, or which has not shown its incapacity and inadequacy for such an application. The blunders and self-betraying inconsistencies of Mohammedism were adverted to, and noticed as an exemplification of the limited range and inadequacy of all others than the religion of Christ. The intimate connection between the Jewish and Christian dispensations was forcibly insisted upon as a fact, and a fact to be received as one of the strongest safeguards against the arguments of infidelity. The Jewish dispensation was preparatory and local, not adapted to aggressive efforts upon the kingdom of evil. It was necessarily protracted, and religion was a long while in getting in a condition to be actively effective. The office and operation of the older dispensation was illustrated by the tardy germination of the seed, and by other analogies of nature. The corresponding preparation of the world itself for the outcoming and active operation of the Christian scheme, by the providential agency of God, was then clearly exhibited, and particularly the part which the Roman Empire had in opening the way for the advance and triumph of the Gospel.

Dr. Adams having thus sketched the history of Christianity, passed to the consideration of the agencies appointed for the successful promulgation and ultimate triumph of Christianity. These were declared to be *miracles, organization,* and *spontaneous* and *individual activity.* The first of these has had its day, and accomplished its designed result. The two other agencies were still in operation, and were yet to be used. The last especially was to be made more important and effective than it had yet been. The preacher suggested that a great advance was yet to be made in the work of the world's evangelization by the aid of lay agency; intelligent merchants, mechanics, artizans and others, establishing themselves in their various callings in heathen lands, for the direct purpose of Christian action in such lands. The preacher having gone through this line of argument, closed his sermon with some very graceful and impressive allusions and considerations which were admirably calculated to bring the hearts of the assembled hundreds into the proper tone for the business to follow, and the key-note of the great missionary anniversary was felicitously struck.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Wednesday opened with the reading, by Dr. Anderson, of the annual Report. It was received with much satisfaction, as being a very encouraging exhibition of the work prosecuted by the Board. In two respects particularly, the Report was specially gratifying, and more than gratifying. From the distant East and the distant West alike, have come up Reports calculated to cheer every friend of missions, and which have entered largely and impressively into the thoughts of all who have had the privilege of being present at this convocation. This year's meeting of the Board will be memorable for long years to come; yes, through all the subsequent history of the Board, by reason of one of the announcements of the Report.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS CHRISTIANIZED.

That announcement was that the Sandwich Islands are now Christianized, and henceforth are to be regarded not as one of the dependencies of the Board, but as a self-sustaining Christian people. These islands hereafter are only to be aided like our own feeble churches, as necessity may demand.

This marks an era in the history and operations of the Board. For a little more than thirty years, but long within the memory of many in attendance here, and many Christians throughout the country, we have been sending out our missionaries, and appropriating our money for the avowed purpose of evangelizing the world. And though we have been cheered by the success attending our efforts in the conversion of many in heathen lands, we have not until now been able to show our work accomplished on a national scale. But now we have the privilege of pointing all who doubt the practicability or success of our work to the present aspect of the islands of the Pacific. There is a nation, a little while ago sunken in all the darkness and vice of heathenism, now Christianized and enlightened, having the laws and manners of a civilized people, possessed of schools and other appliances of older and long evangelized nations, sustaining their own educational and religious institutions, and in addition to this, imparting of their substance for the establishment and support of such institutions in other lands, and showing to-day a larger proportion of religious persons as, compared with the entire population, than any other people of the globe. What a sight! What a triumph! What an encouragement to faith! Let us thank God, humble ourselves, and take courage.

The other topic of special interest brought to the attention of the meeting by the Report was the present state of China, and the prospects opened by the revolution now in progress there to the spread of the Gospel among the people of the Celestial Empire. But of this I shall have occasion to speak under another head.

REPORT ON THE RELATION OF THE WEST TO THE CAUSE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In the course of Wednesday a special report was read, by one of the secretaries, on the duties and interest of the West, in relation to the foreign missionary work. The paper was received with general satisfaction, and persons present from the West were called upon to respond to it, which they did very willingly and happily. The peculiar difficulties and embarrasments of the churches at the West, and the causes which had prevented the larger co-operation of those churches in the work of missions abroad were stated, and the result of all was evidently the begetting of a better understanding, and a warmer sympathy between Christians from the extreme portions of our country, and this result will flow beyond those here present, as the report of what was said shall go out upon the printed page and reach all Christian readers in the land.

SUPPORT OF MISSIONS.

Wednesday evening was a marked occasion. Rev. Mr. Wood read a very lucid and able paper on the importance of the adequate support of the Missions of the Board. After the reading of this paper, Dr. Durbin, Secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, was introduced by one of the Secretaries, and accepted the invitation to address the Board. He very gracefully and impressively advocated the positions taken by the paper read by Mr. Wood. At the close of his remarks, Dr. D. gave us a specimen of the spirit of Methodism. Said he: In our Missionary Board we never ask the question how much our churches are ready to give, or how much they can be induced to give; but we ask how much we want, then fest up the account and present the demand to the churches, and tell them to protest the bill if they dare. Dr. D's address was very well received, and Judge Williams, on behalf of the Board, responded briefly in the expression of good wishes for the prosperity of the Methodist missionary enterprise.

Dr. Durbin was followed by Dr. Van Dyke, of the Syrian Mission, and Mr. Munger, of Madura; after whom, Dr. Bacon came forward and made the crowning speech of the evening. Dr. B. said: The nature of the work of foreign missions implies the necessity of immediate failure or of steady advance and development. At the beginning we sent to Palestine and Syria two missionaries, Fisk and Parsons. They were enough to open the work. As the field enlarged we sent others. They were sufficient at that stage of the enterprise. But the work grew larger and larger, and Dr. Van Dyke has told us how at length it failed because the mission in its growth was not adequately sustained. So it is in every case. If God gives success, and blesses our undertaking, it only makes a new and imperative demand for aid and advancement, and for new and bolder efforts. If the missionary work is rightly carried on, the time will come when the work will be done, when the demand for laborers and for schools diminishes and ceases. That is when the contemplated result is reached, as announced in the case of the Sandwich Islands to-day. Till that point is reached the work is one of constant advancement, and demands new aid and effort, additions of men and money.

It is preposterous in this audience to raise the question whether we should have embarked in this missionary enterprise. We have embarked; and we embarked in the work for what it was. In taking the first step we pledged ourselves to take the second, and so to go on to the successful end, unless God should disapprove and frown upon our plans at once.

But what has he done? Has he not all the while invited us on? To ask this question is enough. Yet let me dwell for a moment on this question. What hath God wrought? What changes do we behold? What pagan country is not now open to our efforts? None save Japan. And what do we want of Japan? The world is all before us where to choose our place of work, and Providence our guide. The nations are bound together in one as by a girdle. The spiritual relations of the world to God and his purposes of grace seem now brought up into visible sight. Turkey trembles and totters to her fall: the hand of God seems holding her up that we may have opportunity to work there a little longer for him, and triumphantly. Then there is China. See how the revolution, now in progress, began with our missionary efforts there. It was an incredible announcement that the revolution there was in favor of Christianity. But the report was confirmed. Dr. B. said he had lately chanced to meet with a translation of the *Trimetrical Classic,* the sacred book or summary of doctrine held by the revolutionists; and, with the addition of some semblance of Mormonism, he recognized it as once as being the production of one who is now a home missionary on the prairies, and who prepared it as a school book, when he was, some years ago, laboring as a missionary in China. It proves to be the work of Ira Tracy, and so the work of this Board. Thus have we inoculated that great people on the other side of the globe. How many like facts are there illustrative of the power of Christianity. And they enforce the doctrine of Scripture. They bid us "sow thy seed in the morning, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest," &c. Draw thy bow at a venture; the result will be glorious in some respect. The work in which we are engaged, brethren, will succeed if we follow it up.

Dr. B. then put the question, Ought not the missions to be sustained? He then gave some account of his own personal observation of the missions in the Levant. Alluding to Dr. Van Dyke, with whom he had traveled in Syria two years ago, and who had preceded him in addressing the Board, he said Dr. V. was a complete Arab as ever lived, only, by some transmigration of souls, he was born in Kinderhook. He went back, however, he believed, at the early age of 19 to his own country. There was no better Arabic scholar in the world. He was a complete oriental, and so was wonderfully adapted to preach Christ and expound the Scriptures in the East. If you could send twenty such men to Syria a great work would be done. You cannot have all like Dr. V., but Dr. B. bore witness that all the missionaries, with their diversities of gifts, were doing a most valuable and important work. And, said he, if you could see such men at their work, you would feel that they ought to be sustained.

Then there is Eli Smith, translating the Bible into Arabic, nursing his feeble life for the completion of this work, and when completed there will not be so perfect and complete, and beautiful a translation of the Bible in any living language. And why should there be? He has every advantage, living amid the very sceneries of Sacred Writ, and having all the aids of the completest and ripest scholarship. Would you have that work given up? It will be if the mission in Syria is not sustained. Dr. Smith's hold on life is too feeble to endure the shock of such a reverse and such a disaster. There is nothing like such discouragement to kill the missionaries. When the field opens before them they must have the needful aid of men and money, or their health and hearts will fail and they will lie down and die.

Dr B. then raised the question whether we have reached the limit of our ability, and in answer to the inquiry went on to sketch very vividly the great and increasing wealth of the West. He represented the wealth of New England as made up of only the small toll which they levied upon the huge products of the West. He had thought there were some railroads at the East until he had seen the network of railways that spread over Ohio, but which he supposed no more than what were necessary for the transportation of the fruits of this great valley.

Dr. B closed his interesting and stirring course of remark by urging the love of Christ as the great constraining motive of action and as an inducement to the adequate support and prosecution of the missionary work.

Other addresses were made, at the same time with those of which I have spoken, at the Congregational church, but you have not room for any report of them.

Thursday forenoon was chiefly occupied with the consideration of the reports made by the committees to whom had been referred the various papers presented on the previous day. These were interspersed with addresses from any who saw fit to speak. Dr. Lyman Beecher having arrived in the city on the previous evening, was called out by one of the Secretaries, and addressed the assembly with much of his old spirit. Dr. Bullard also spoke with much impressiveness, thanking the Board for having come to the West, and exhibited their cause to Christians living here.

A PASTOR TURNED MISSIONARY.

During the morning, Dr. Pomroy made the very interesting announcement that one who had been for many years a successful pastor in Connecticut, was about to take a dismission from his people and go forth as a missionary to Africa. The announcement produced much sensation.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Two churches were occupied for the purpose. After this service the business of the Board was resumed. The usual officers were elected. The following persons were elected corporate members of the Board: Douglas Putnam, Harmer, Ohio; Rev. Augustus T. Norton, Alton, Ill.; Robert W. Steele, Dayton, Ohio; Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, Columbus, Ohio; Daniel A. Smith, Jacksonville, Ill.; Rev. Wm. Carter, Pittsfield, Ill.; Samuel Merrill, Indianapolis; Rev. John Cunningham, Laporte, Ind.; Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Ann Harbor, Mich.; Rev. John Todd, Pittsfield, Mass; Rev. M. S. Goodale, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, N. Y.; O. E. Wood, N. Y.; Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, Newark.

Hartford, Conn., was designated as the place of next meeting. Pres. White was appointed preacher, and Nehemiah Adams alternate. The meeting is to be held in the month of September instead of October. The experience of this year is certainly in favor of the later month, and I think the voice of the public would coincide.

The evening of Thursday was occupied by addresses from Dr. Bacon, Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard, Dr. Beecher, Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Allen, of the mission in India, and others.

Friday forenoon was given up to more strictly devotional services, and so ended another anniversary of the A. B. C. F. M.

The meeting has, on the whole, been one of much interest, and none who have attended it have been disappointed, unless it be perhaps some of our more conservative Eastern brethren who feared that the dreaded subject of slavery should intrude itself. No disposition, however, was manifested to bring forward this subject, and I think those from the East will be willing to think that those at the West are not altogether incapable of forbearance. I know that many of them, and those the best and soberest, longed to have the Board make an explicit and unmistakable declaration of principle on this interesting and important subject. They would have hailed a plain, unvarnished declaration of anti slavery principle and feeling on the part of the Prudential Committee with joy and exultation. And it is greatly to their credit that when no such declaration was made, unless the expression of regret that slavery exists among the Cheetaws be taken as such, they forebore to press the matter.

Aside from this, the meeting, I think, has been a happy one. The East will think the better and the more of the West by reason of it. Western brethren have carried themselves here in a way to command respect and increased esteem. At the same time the great subject of missions has been brought to the notice of the West in a new aspect, and in a way to awaken thought, and enlist sympathy and co-operative action. The West will henceforth be more taken into the account in the work of the world's evangelization, and the West as well as the world will be the better for it. Self will be less thought of, and the teeming and fast increasing wealth of the West will be consecrated more to those uses which will bless as much the givers as the recipients of it. The survey of the missionary work which has been taken this week from the banks of the Ohio, has been of the most encouraging character. A delightful religious spirit has reigned in all the meetings held here, and Christian faith and hope have been. I doubt not, greatly augmented, and the future will prove that Christian action has been stimulated, and something done for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

FAILURE OF THE EVANGELICAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

The Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society, and editor of the *Baptist Magazine,* has the following remarks upon the recent mission to Ireland:

"Last month we thought it best not to say a word respecting the mission of a hundred ministers of various denominations to Ireland, which had been publicly announced, and was actually commencing. We knew nothing of it but what we had learned from the newspapers; we could not advert to it without some expression of our own opinion respecting it, which was very decided; we were certain that nothing that we could say would induce its projectors to modify their plan; and if we gave publicity to our views, it might appear as though we had done something towards the frustration of an enterprise too bold and noble for our taste. It was with deep regret that we read in the *Christian Times* the letter of a valued friend, in which the project was first developed; believing that it would certainly bring disappointment to those who engaged in it, *and that it would increase the difficulties of those who are laboring to evangelize Ireland in a more quiet way.* We were sure that the publicity and magnitude of the demonstration would be fatal to it, and we felt that the apparent connection of the visitors with the established clergy would present them to the view of the Roman Catholic priests and people in the most objectionable aspect, as in alliance with that system which they regard as the chief national grievance. Time has shown that Ireland was not prepared to receive in peace such an armament, though it was the intention of those who composed it to use none but spiritual weapons. It is now matter of notoriety that in some places fearful riots have been occasioned, and that the British ministers have with difficulty escaped alive."

The opposition was prompt, and systematic, and successful. Beside the lesson as to the methods of procedure, it has been made clear that there can be no freedom of discussion, nor even the simple preaching of the Gospel to the masses of Irish Catholics.

THE KIRCHENLAG AT BERLIN.

The Lutheran Church Conference assembles this week, and was to sit for four days. The following are the subjects to be considered:—

1. The Report of the President.
2. The Augsburg Confession—the Basis of Belief for all the evangelical churches in Germany. Subject assigned to Dr. Sartorus, Dr. Nitzsch, Dr. Krummacher and Dr. Stahl.
3. The Visitations to the Churches. Dr. Wachler.
4. What Conduct is to be pursued by the Church towards Separatists or Dissenters, particularly with regard to Baptists and Methodists. Dr. Snetalage.
5. On Additional Means to Promote Devotion, especially through Liturgical Services. Dr. Shede.

THE TWO LAST DAYS.

1. Report of the Central Committee.
2. Ecclesiastical and Civil Provision for the Poor.
3. On Released Prisoners. Chief Consistorial Councillor von Muhler.
4. On Sabbath Observance. County Sheriff von Krocher.
5. Religion and Art. Dr. Schnasse.
6. Conference. Clergy and Deputations from various parts.

With reference to the fourth subject Dr. Steane and Rev. John Howard Hinton, secretaries of the Baptist Union, have proceeded to Berlin, not in the expectation of being permitted to appear at the Conference as recognized representatives, but to show that English eyes are directed toward Lutheran persecutors, and also to strengthen the suffering brethren. Interesting facts will no doubt be gathered to be turned to useful account, in representations to be made to the British public and the government.

ITALY.

M. Barthélémi Malan, professor of the Protestant College of Latour, in Piedmont, has given some interesting notices of the results of missionary labor and Bible-reading in the north of Italy. He speaks of the valley of Favale, and of suffering, meek and steadfast confessors there at Genoa, he says:—

"The Gospel makes most gratifying progress. The bishop, a bitter enemy, has fulminated a pastoral letter against the Protestant *propagandi;* this has awakened increased interest; the chapel cannot now contain the audience, and another must be immediately found. The assistant of M. Geymonnat—the Vaudois missionary—labors successfully in combating infidelity; this gentleman was a judge in the kingdom of Naples, who, weary of doctrines drawn from a false philosophy, has received the glad tidings of justification by faith with much joy, and, by his experience, can lead others to true peace in Jesus.

* * * * * * *

"The priests, as usual, wage war against the truth. The other day one of them, seeing a New Testament at a book-stall, walked about the stall, hesitating between his unwillingness to part with his money and his desire to have the book; at last he bought it, and tore it to pieces with fury.

"There is an awakening in several of the small towns on the coast; we hope to be able to visit them in the winter."

AGRICOLA.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, *No. 20 New Bible House.*—This Society has now under its charge three children, whom they desire to have adopted in kind families. One little girl of four years old, an orphan, and a sweet, pleasant child. Another girl of five years, with a fine, healthy boy of ten, her brother. These last have parents, who are desirous of giving them entirely up to people who will adopt them as their own. There is a sad history about them, but the children are pure and of good disposition, and most lovable.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

New York, Oct. 10, 1853.

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.—We have repeatedly noticed the missionary efforts of the Church of England in the Hudson's Bay country. The *Record* of the Free Church of Scotland in Canada contains an interesting account of the Scotch Presbyterians at the Red River settlement. The colony was planted in 1812, by the Earl of Selkirk, who stipulated with the people that they should be provided with the ministry of the Gospel; but through his troubles he never fulfilled this agreement. For this and other causes the colony has been almost, the Church of England has sent in its missionaries, and finally the Presbyterians number only a fraction of the population, until the Canadian Free Church, two years ago, sent Rev. John Black to visit them and learn their wants, who tarried until last June. A letter from the people to Dr. Burns, dated the 1st of June last, says—

"To show our position at that time, and the very little hold the Church of England had on our minds, we have only to state the fact, that on the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Black in the settlement, the Presbyterian party, to the number of three hundred and upwards, left the English church in a body. A site for our new church had already been secured, and a house built, which has been and will be used as a place of public worship till the church is finished. Nor had three months passed by before elders were appointed, the Session constituted, and the congregation fully organized. The number of communicants has since been doubled; and the Sabbath-school ranges from 100 to 127."

An edifice of stone, for public worship, was commenced last year, but the work was stopped by the flood last fall. It is now resumed and in prosperous progress, and another house of worship has been built about thirty miles down the river. We are glad to see that, in response to the earnest appeals of these people, Mr. Black has been sent back to the settlement to be their pastor, and is now on his way thither.

CHURCH STATISTICS.—The practical value of statistics, over and above the gratification of general curiosity, depends on the accuracy of the data, and their completeness. It has been supposed that the Methodists and Presbyterians have an advantage in this respect over the Congregationalists, from the greater perfection of their ecclesiastical machinery. It is true that they make a more imposing display of tables and summaries; but we doubt whether their returns are in fact more complete than ours. A correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner* occupies a column in pointing out numerous gross errors in the last printed minutes of the O. S. General Assembly, of which we copy a couple of paragraphs as samples—

"*Ministers.*—There being no report from the Presbytery of Madison, the Stated Clerk has only inserted, from the last report of said Presbytery, the number of communicants; consequently 11 ministers are omitted. (See Summary view, page 559.) In the report of the Presbytery of South Carolina, there is an error in the addition of the number of ministers. They count up 26 instead of 25. So in the Presbytery of Memphis, the number should be 11 instead of 10; also in the Presbytery of Brazoe, it should be 12 instead of 11; and in the Presbytery of Furrukhabad, it should be 10 instead of 9. In the Presbytery of Flint river, the ministers count 16, and not 17, as in the report. In the Presbytery of Chickasaw there is a similar error, as the number of ministers should be 16, and not 17. These corrections give us 13 to add to the ministerial column, making the total number of our ministers 2152.

"*Colored Communicants.*—In the Presbytery of Hopewell, the total number of communicants (122) in the Milledgeville church, has got into the column for colored communicants. 74 colored communicants have, without invitation, crept into the aggregate column as belonging to the Presbytery of Furrukhabad. One and one, in the column we are considering, in the report of the Presbytery of New Albany, make 2, and not 3. These corrections give us as the total number of colored communicants, 8870."

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AT CINCINNATI.—The letter of our correspondent will convey a general idea of the course of proceeding by the Board. We publish this week so much of the "Abstract of the Annual Report" as relates to the existing missions in foreign countries—omitting the portion published last week, descriptive of the fulfilled mission to the Sandwich Islands, and the part relating to the Indians of our own country. We copy from the report in the *Tribune* the doings of the Board in regard to elections on Thursday afternoon:

The committee on new members and officers reported through Dr. Hawes, chairman, recommending that the following gentlemen should be elected corporate members of the Board:

Douglas Putnam, Esq., Rev. Aug. T. Norton, Robert W. Steel, Esq., Rev. Henry S. Hitchcock, David A. Smith, Esq., Rev. Wm. Carter, Samuel Merrill, Esq., Rev. John Cunningham, Rev. William S. Curtiss, Rev. John Todd, D.D., Rev. M. S. Goodale, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., O. E. Wood, Esq., Rev. G. A. Stearns.

These gentlemen were accordingly elected. The committee nominated for re-election the former officers of the Board. The following persons were then chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Theodore Freilinghuysen, LL D.
Vice President—Thomas S. Williams, LL.D.
Prudential Committee—Hon. Wm. J.

hired a familiarity with a much
ving, and will never return to the
ven if revolution should be the
advises liberal shipments to Aus-
a commercial circular from Mel-
20th of May:

an population of the Australias is es-
00. the consuming power of whom is
three times as many in England.
ants of a population, equivalent to
, have to be provided for. The im-
which will also be made to these
rapid immigration which is, and
owing from the mother country and
also be taken into account. The
ation has latterly been about 8000
. No diminution is expected; on
increase is expected. Some idea
e increase of the population during
ay be formed from knowing the in-
ook place during the last year in
, namely 100,000. *As respects our*
ption, nothing need be feared by the
all the goods that come forward will

of general prosperity upon trade, it
t that

prosperous community consumes ten
antity of commodities of all kinds,
for the wants of the same number of
ohibited by their position from in-
stes and desires natural to them. A
housand of diggers in Australia, with
abits, gathering each their ounce of
are equal to as many millions of rice-
s in India, or opium-smokers in the
ire."

rchant's Magazine," is not so rich as
essays, though the view given of the
portant. The "Commercial Chroni-
iew" treats of the pressure in the
t as now extending to the interior,
great demand for breadstuffs is likely
s severity. The check given to spec-
ealthy, and furnishes a wholesome
nst the dangerous practice of dealing
reality a form of gambling:

seen branches of trust, direct robbe-
liberate forgeries, all growing out of
speculations in stocks. Men whose
ere hitherto unimpeachable have fallen
esaults of this insidious foe to all com-
rcty and fair dealing. It may be safely
a rule, that no one ought to make any
f shares of any kind, who cannot af-
the same as an investment without in-
n other business engagements. And
re abundantly able to meet an unfavor-
f their speculations, ought to think of
this example which they see others in
ire circumstances, and particularly to
en in their service. If the employer
n' in stocks, the clerk will take his
itation; and happy will it be for both
the clerk, if he finds not a broken
lighted hopes. The public have been
inted with some of the most glaring
here are hundreds of others throughout
cities of the Union, where young
of them mere boys, have been obliged
emselves upon the clemency of their
e moneys intrusted to them in places
reach, which have been sunk in this
ity."

s" is again most liberally enriched with
mong them a series of views of Damas-
surroundings, with history and de-
Jacob Abbott; another Paris article—
; and the continuation of Mr. John Ab-
oleon Bonaparte. "Bleak House" is
ext month we are to have the first in-
a new novel by Thackeray.

's," very cavalierly, takes no notice at
nuisance piracy committed by Harper's,
This was reached its
er, gross more valuable as the fruits
its political articles are patriotic and
though too distrustful of Democracy
ers at home. The leading article this
eat impression do we make abroad?" In
ble, though we do not believe in any
promoting "concentration" in this
ct the waters flow and the winds blow
things will find their equilibrium. The
"The Early Poetry of France in its re-
e Common People," and on the "Manu-
rnamental Porcelain"—the latter illus-
cuts,—are once entertaining and in-
Collier's Emendations of Shakspeare
handled through 24 pages.

ickerbocker" is just as he always is—
and no less; and why repeat again the
phrases which express that. Only,
never stereotyped, but turns up fresh
o uniformly, that everybody expects
the same sort" next time—and that
er disappointed.

"Household Words" is now issued in
ts, by the New York publishers, M'Elr-
er, 17 Spruce st. The capital "Child's
England" has reached Chap. 36, telling
of Charles I. and Archbishop Laud,
end of the Short Parliament.

s Home Magazine" has an unusual num-
trations"—the drawing better than the

Reese's "New York Medical Gazette"
and more savage on the "Quacks" and
itors and imitators. It makes the hon-
nds in favor of the "regular" Female
llege of Philadelphia, where "all fe-
desire it may here obtain a regular
ucation," to which "there should be
made in any quarter."

CONVENTION.—A correspondent writing
na, Ohio, gives a glowing description of
tion of Teachers and Friends of Sacred
ch had been held in that place for four
g Sept. 29, under the lead of Mr Brad-
friend says:

g Mr. B., you will not need to be told
nvention has been both delightful and
addition to genius and industry, as
aiments, Prof. B. possesses, in an em-
e, that peculiar tact and electrifying en-
which surely lead to success in teaching
d improvement made in so short a spac
as a proof of the qualifications of th
he effect cannot fail to be happy. Th
passed resolutions warmly commendin
; and at the close of the final publ
citizens generally united in tenderin
anks of the community, and in reques
y repetition of his visit."

AGRICOLA.

FROM OUR REGULAR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

X——, September 13, 1853.

To the Editors of The Independent:

GENTLEMEN:—Politics are asleep in France as usual, and even more than usual. The Eastern question is dead and buried. In spite of all his difficulties and hesitations, the Sultan *must* swallow the bitter pill which is given him by his own allies. Unless I am much mistaken, the Ottoman Empire has received a severe blow, and has approached nearer still the brink of the abyss where it is destined to fall. Let only nations bear in mind the saying reported in Matthew 24: 28: "Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The Russian eagle, the Austrian, the French, now comer and hungry, are there, not scared even by the presence of the British lion.

The Autocrat of France has lately taken some measures in connection with the impending scarcity, which have been viewed with some pleasure by the most ignorant part of the people, while they have produced a painful sensation on 'Change. His Majesty seeing his good people of Paris discontented by the high price of bread, and justly fearing a cooling down of popular enthusiasm for his person, has, in the fullness of his authority, resolved to lower the price of bread. You ask perhaps how this could be done—you, unfortunate freemen, who have got no body to care for you, and are left in the most awful state of liberty to take care of yourselves! Know then the blessings of a paternal government. The prefects of police calls before himself the delegates of the Parisian bakers: Gentlemen, what is the price of bread? Sir, it is four cents and a half a pound. It is too much; you must sell it at four cents. But, we will be ruined. Not the government will pay you the difference. An account will be kept with every baker, and when the bread comes to a lower price than four cents, they will be permitted to sell it higher until they have made up for their present loss. Away went the bakers; and the common people hearing that they were compelled to sell bread cheaper, greatly rejoiced at first, but soon after, understanding that what was now left in their pockets would be taken a little later, their joy was somewhat abated. As to merchants, they were much alarmed by such autocratic interference with a private trade, and saw in it symptoms and tendencies of a socialism, more dangerous even than the terrible bugbear from which the *Coup d'Etat* has saved them.

Prince Murat, the ex King of Naples, has been traveling lately in France quite *incognito*. But, as Grand Master of the French Free Masonry, he has conferred at Lyons and Marseilles with the dignitaries of the order. When elected to the great mastership, he promised his and the Emperor's protection to the French Masonry, promising it in the future an influential and glorious destiny. Since then all his efforts, and those of agents at his command, have been directed towards uniting intimately the secret society to the Napoleonian Dynasty. They will probably succeed in some measure, for the Free Masons as a body are very much below the level of such societies in England and America, and have been of late years the refuge of many men whose character required, as much as their taste, that they should be members of a *secret society*.

There is some literary news. Lamartine is publishing a history of the *Constituents* of the first Republic. As soon as this work shall be completed, he will publish a *History of the Medicis Family*, for which an editor gives him $40,000. One does not know what to admire most, the richness and splendor of Lamartine's historical writings or the vast amount of literary labor which he is able to perform. Of course he stands aloof from all political affairs; indeed, I do not believe his name has been mentioned for the last two years in any political connection. Proudhon, the notorious atheist, is about to publish a new pamphlet entitled *My Philosophy*. I do not remember whether I have mentioned the fact that Mr. Prosper Merimee, a more than intimate friend of the Empress's mother, is preparing a history of the Montijo family. A gentleman of intelligence and respectability, just returned from Africa, has given me an account of those penal colonies formed in Algeria by the exiles of Bonaparte's *Coup d'Etat* and tyranny. He had gone there on purpose to see a brother-in-law of his who is among the colonists, and he could hardly bear the recollection of what he had seen. No words can give an adequate idea of the suffering of those men who, because they are republicans, have been condemned to hard labor under a scorching sun. Their food is wretched; disease carries them off by hundreds, and homesickness and despair come to help disease. No news from France is allowed to penetrate among them except such as their persecutors choose to give them. It is only when a friend or relative visits their remote place of exile that they can know something of their family and home.

I should have mentioned above the election of a few members of the legislative body. Of course the candidates of the government have everywhere carried the day. The voters knowing how useless was their presence at the polls, generally abstained from voting. In one of the districts of Orleans, eight thousand out of ten did not take part in the vote.

Italy continues to be the theater of the most active conspiracies both for and against liberty. Against liberty the Jesuit party is using all its arms, and their greatest efforts tend to sow trouble and division in Piedmont. The progress of civil liberty and constitutional institutions there gives them no rest. Franzoni, the archbishop of Turin, exiled from Piedmont for his opposition to law, was lately in Paris, and gathered around himself quite a number of his fellow conspirers, both French and Sardinian. It was resolved in that meeting to endeavor in every possible way, to overthrow the Sardinian *statuto* or constitution granted by Charles Albert. Efforts will in consequence be made to spread division among the deputies in the next sitting of the House, and afterwards the clergy will agitate the people all over the country, to influence the general elections of 1854. If the returns are liberal, efforts will be made to provoke some violent measures which will excite the resistence of the neighboring States; if they are clerical, then the deputies will themselves undertake to modify the constitution, until it may be suppressed altogether. The *Univers* of Paris, *l'Armonia* of Turin, *Il Cattolico* of Genoa, *La Bilancia* of Milan, the *Civilta Cattolica* of Rome, and other such papers have pledged their hearty support to the plan. The *Parliamento* of Turin, a government paper, says in allusion to this: "We have always hoped for concord between the clergy and the nation; but when we are surrounded, the enemies which every day unveil themselves, the increasing audacity of a damned caste (the priests) which will sell us paradise at the point of foreign bayonets,—everything announces us a future of struggles in which we dare to hope we shall not succumb."

The Italian patriots are still more active, if possible, than the Jesuits. After the failure of Milan some discouragement had diminished their zeal; but new hopes have renewed their courage, and all over Italy their committees, sub-committees and sections are in full activity. They spread their principles by every means, increase their numbers, and await the moment for a more significant action. An armed insurrection is not there contemplated, lately, for instance, they have organized secret courts among themselves, in which the traitors are judged and sentenced, even to death,—and the execution—as certain as the tribunal is secret—soon follows. The society of *Young Italy*, founded years ago by Mazzini, and still in existence, numbers at least twenty-five thousand men. In Germany—whose fate is so closely connected with that of Italy—the society of *Young Germany* has been lately made. It is an exact copy of the Young Italy, and numbers *one hundred thousand* members. You may perceive by this that beyond have in prospect some work to do. God speed the right and deliver the oppressed.

FRANC PARLEUR.

Arrival of the Arabian.—The British mail steamer arrived at New York on Thursday morning, Oct 6, having left Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 24th. The news by this arrival indicates that the Turkish troubles have assumed a more complicated aspect than ever. The money market was depressed by the conflicting rumors. Cotton was one-eighth lower. Breadstuffs still active and rising.

Financial.—The advices by the Arabia are still favorable to our breadstuffs. Four hundred thousand quarters of wheat arrived at New York on Thursday morning, Oct 6, having left Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 24th. The news by this arrival indicates that the Turkish troubles have assumed a more complicated aspect than ever. The money market was depressed by the conflicting rumors. Cotton was one-eighth lower. Breadstuffs still active and rising.

The increased rates of money are reported to have the effect of checking business transactions, and the tendency appears from the continued export of gold to a further tightening of the money market. Consols have declined to 94 which is a falling off of 1 3 8 since the Baltic left. This decline is owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the Eastern question.

The *London Daily News* says that the market for American stocks last week has felt the influence, to some extent, of the prevalent indisposition to invest during the present political and monetary uncertainty. Business has ruled quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.

Austria.—A dispatch from Vienna, received in Paris on the 21st, stated that Austria had withdrawn from the alliance with France and England, and that the note proposed by the ambassadors of France and England to settle the difficulties raised by Russia with the Porte, had been rejected by Austria, because it tended to give a meaning to the Vienna note opposed to that assigned to it by the Czar.

Russia and Turkey.—A most serious change has taken place, according to the *London Daily News*, in the position of all the parties to the negotiations carried on at Vienna. In his memorandum, which is now before the cabinets of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, the Czar sweeps away the whole fabric of the Vienna diplomatists over the real Eastern question, and the powers of Europe are again brought, *nolens volens*, face to face with the original difficulty.

France.—The *Moniteur* publishes the new Postal Convention between France and the Roman States. The postage on a single letter may be paid, or prepaid, or not. The *Union* states that the single letter postage between France and England will soon be reduced to 25 centimes, instead of one franc, as at present.

Austria.—The Hungarian Regalia are to be brought to Vienna, and lodged in the treasury called the Schatz Kammer, which is a collection of curiosities belonging to the state. All the jewels in the crown of St Stephen are there—not one missing. We have heard some doubts thrown on the genuineness of the relics thus opportunely "found buried in *San Eyot* of the Danube."

The American Expedition to Japan.—The *West Gazette*, under date of Amsterdam, says: "It is stated that the Russian government has resolved to resist the attempts of the Americans against Japan, and that the Russian squadron which recently sailed for those seas was intended for that purpose. The American government has sent for the Dutch Professor Siebold, who resides on the banks of the Rhine, to obtain from him every information relative to Japan, and on the best means to be adopted to defeat the attempts of the United States. M. Siebold is well acquainted with Japan, having resided there for many years. The Dutch government is said to be pleased at this determination of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch Archipelago, and as, moreover, the English press expresses themselves in favor of the Americans, and have lately begun to throw discredit on the Dutch rule in the East Indies."

Permanent Ink.—A correspondent of the *Builder* strongly recommends the universal use of Indian ink in preparing all manuscripts intended to convey information to future ages. The inks used by our forefathers contained carbon, and that substance is the base of Indian ink.

Trade.—The Board of Trade returns for the year 1852 show an export to this country of British fabrics of the value of £16 667,000, or about eighty millions dollars; the exports to the British Colonies, £20 662 000; and to other foreign countries than the United States, £40,427,000; together, £78,076,000. American Stocks are quoted as easier in rates, with very little doing.

China.—According to the *Friend of China*, the chief of the insurgents in possession of Amoy issues manifestoes as generalissimo of the army of the restored dynasty of Ming; and, in quarters where we have been accustomed to look for authentic information, we have been confidently assured that Tien-teh is no myth, and that he only waits for the rising to be more general, to come forward and take his position as lawful sovereign of the empire.

MISCELLANY.

Popery at Head-quarters.—Of the sum of £12,932 collected for the purpose of defraying Dr. Newman's expenses in the suit against him by Dr. Achilli, only £163 0s 9d. was raised in Italy, the head-quarters of Popery.

Justus again.—Macaulay, in a letter which is published in the new edition of Lord Mahan's History of England, declares his firm conviction that Sir Philip Francis was the author of the Junius letters.

Yacht for Majesty.—A report is afloat that our gracious and sailor Queen was not satisfied in being nearly beaten on the grand naval review day by the Duke of Wellington and Agamemnon, and that the Victoria and Albert is to be lengthened fifty feet, and to have new engines of 600 horse power, to realize a speed of *twenty miles an hour*—*Herald.*

Women's Rights.—There has been a strike among the London seamstresses, a very large number having refused to work for the ordinary miserable wages.

At Bergnes, near Lille, has just died an old lady, who in her youth refused the hand of Bernadotte, then a poor sergeant in the army. His poverty and want of rank were insuperable objections to the lady, who thus escaped being the Queen of Sweden.

The Harvest—The Mark-lane *Express*, that *Moniteur* of the London Corn Exchange, states "That the produce of wheat in the United Kingdom will be the smallest gathered for many years, does not admit of question. The average yield will fall materially short in almost every part of the kingdom, independent of which it must be borne in mind that the breadth of land sown was, owing to the unpropitious weather during the seeding time, at least one-fourth less than usual."

Detection—A London clerk named Revin absconded with £300. A detective examined his lodgings, and found in them a Bradshaw. Examining it closely, he noted that at the point marking the departure of the 11 30 train from London Bridge to Paris, the page was turned down, and the note of the arrival of the boat at Lille was similarly marked. Guided by these indications, the detective went to Lille, and there found his man.

The Queen and the Shamrock—The *Daily Express* says: "It might not be amiss to mention, as an interesting fact connected with Her Majesty's visit, that one of the royal servants brought with him to the train a sod of shamrock which had been dug up in the grounds attached to the Viceregal Lodge. A porcelain pot received the plant, which, as it had been obtained at the special request of her Majesty, is probably destined to be transplanted to some of the royal grounds, and cultivated as the memento of a visit which will be long remembered in Ireland."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CRISTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

We have almost every week called attention to the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, now open at the Crystal Palace in New York; but we have never found time and room for what we had all along intended to give of a running notice of some of its contents. The appearance at length of a revised and serviceable catalogue, with Stuart's very ingenious map of the Palace, and the simultaneous announcement that the Exhibition is to close on the First of December, precludes a longer delay. We have therefore sought the aid of a gentleman who has made himself quite familiar with the exhibition, who has furnished us with some brief and sketchy notes, and these we now give in their original form, in place of any article we might prepare from the same materials.

THE BUILDING.

The Palace is in the form of a square cross, four hundred feet each way. The machine arcade on the eastern side, is four hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-two feet wide, over which, in a second story, is the picture gallery of the same dimensions, with skylights arranged to give the finest effects of light and shade to the pictures There are twelve hundred gas burners arranged along a couple of parallel gas-pipes, which are used for lighting up this gallery in the evening, when the display is most brilliant and effective, far excelling any similar spectacle ever seen in this country. There are in the Palace over fifteen miles of gas-pipe, and about five thousand burners, a larger number than in the streets of New York and Brooklyn together. The dome is seventy feet above the floor, resting on slender iron columns. It is one hundred feet in diameter at the base, and is composed of iron ribs seventy one feet long on the outer curve, and covered with wood and tin, forming a hemisphere surmounted by a well-proportioned lanthorn. The topmost peak of the flag-staff is two hundred feet above the ground floor. The interior of the dome, 148 feet above the floor, is decorated in the most brilliant and tasteful manner, and when lighted up in the evening by a circle of one thousand burners placed at the base, presents the most gorgeous and fairy-like appearance imaginable. Nothing can be more than this splendid scene within the Palace as twilight comes on, throwing a shadowy mantle over the thousand forms of beauty wrought out by genius and skill, which are crowded within its capacious walls, and when sunlight is as by magic instantly succeeded by the glare of the gas illumination, which almost blinds the eye of the visitor with its sudden and intense brilliancy.

THE GRAND DIVISIONS.

The ground floor of the main building is divided into four grand divisions, marked A, B, C and D; and each grand division has twenty-nine courts, represented on the diagram map by Arabic numerals.

Division A is devoted exclusively to the contributions of our own country, and is the first named in the catalogue. Division B is appropriated to the contributions of Great Britain and Ireland, with a few American articles near the eastern side of the machine arcade, in court 19, where will be found several very ingenious models of railroad bridges, and O'Neil's admirable model of an elevated railway, designed particularly for the relief of Broadway. Division C is devoted to the contributions from Belgium, the German States and France. Belgium occupies courts Nos 1 and 7, where will be found specimens of arms, musical instruments, brushes, linens, and other cloths, well worthy of special note. The German States occupy courts Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 22, where will be found a great variety of articles designed for use and ornament.

Division D is appropriated to Italy, Austria, Holland, the British Colonies, including Canada, Newfoundland Prince Edward's Island, and British Guiana, Denmark Sweden, Norway, Mexico, Turkey and Hayti; contributions from the United States will also be found in courts 3 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, part of 21, 22, 26 and 29, as marked on Stuart's Map Guide of the Palace. These contributions consist of a splendid display of daguerreotypes, a fine representation of stationery in court No 16, where will be found the admirable specimens of patent colored printing invented by John Dowling, and contributed by Horace Greeley. The United States Government contributes cost survey apparatus and charts from the observatory at Washington, and the standard of weights and measures, which will be found in court 11, near the Superintendent's office. Some of this apparatus is equal to any ever constructed, in point of delicate precision and high finish.

Denmark occupies parts of courts Nos. 8, 13 and 14, with "Thorwaldsen's group of Christ and his Twelve Apostles," a novel clock, and one other article. Italy occupies Nos 6 and 12, where will be found many very rare and beautiful articles, including inlaid and mosaic tables, filagree work, marble statuary, &c., which will require hours for a thorough examination.

Victorian Schools.—It is stated that as an authorising the *pro rata* apportionment of Public School Money to schools organised and maintained by religious denominations was pushed through the California legislature at the heel of its last session, and that the Roman Catholics, who incited its passage, are preparing to profit by it.

Illinois.—The Chicago and Mississipi railroad will complete its connection with the Illinois Central road at Bloomington within four weeks, thus forming the first through line of railroad communication between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, and bringing St. Louis within seventeen hours of Chicago and fifty-three of New York, to be reduced by the Spring to twelve and forty-eight hours respectively.

Death of Rothschild.—The mortality at sea on board of emigrant ships seems to increase with every departure from Europe. Seventy-nine persons died on the ship Winchester, arrived at this port last week, while on her passage from Liverpool.

Les Bestiaux at the South.—The business of supplying ice to Southern cities has been much affected by the sickness in that section of the country. The population of the large cities has been much reduced by the removal of families.

Shadrach in Canada.—The slave Shadrech is a resident of Montreal. He keeps an eating-house at No. 172½ Notre Dame-street, and displays upon his show board these words—"Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Shadrech." He is married to an Irish woman, and has added a subject to her Majesty's dominion within a year.

Storage.—A merchant in New York, who encumbered a street six weeks with 200 bales of cotton, was notified, and paid the fine three times. Being asked by he did so, he replied—"The cheaper to pay the fine than to pay labor and storage."

Strength of the Opposition.—The Boston *Post* having insinuated that the *Courier* was hired to oppose the Maine Law, the latter paper denies it, and carries the war into Africa, by advertising that it has in its possession a receipt from the office of the *Post*, for publishing a series of articles against the law, and a letter clamoring for more money for those publications.

Revolutionary Widows.—Twenty-four hundred claims have been made upon the department for pensions under the act of February 3, 1853, granting pensions to the widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution who were married subsequent to the year 1800. When this law was enacted it was generally supposed that there would not be more than three hundred claims in all.—*Nat. Int*, *Sept.* 3.

New instructions have been issued by the Mayor to the police requiring them to enforce the excise laws, and especially to refuse all licensed taverns which are not provided with the necessary accommodations as required by law.

The Future.—From past data, the island of Manhattan will be covered with buildings on or before the year 1860, and will contain from 1,500 000 to 1,750 000 inhabitants, which is all that it will contain, comparing the area of ground with that of London proper, Paris, or Vienna, three of the largest cities of Europe.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, 8th inst., by Rev. B. F. Parsons, of Dover, Rev. J. Hills, of Swanzey, Ill., and Miss SARAH W. HARTMAN, of Great Falls, N. H.

At Tichnor Place, Bennington, Vt., by Rev. J. Jennings, PHOEBE KELLOGG, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ELIZABETH SHELDON, daughter of George Lyman, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

At East Windsor Hill, Conn., Oct. 3, Mrs. MARY H TYLER, wife of Rev. J. E. Tyler, and only surviving child of Hon. Mephalet Williams, of Northampton, aged 40 years. Possessing fine intellectual powers, cultivated in the best manner, and great natural sweetness of disposition, elevated and purified by grace, her character was one of peculiar beauty and loveliness. The soft expression of her eye, and the mild gentleness of her voice, corresponded entirely with the benevolence and sweetness of her chastened and renewed spirit; and no one who knew her could doubt that the discipline to which she was subjected for a series of years had subjected her, was only the chastening of a Father's love, manifestly and rapidly maturing her for Heaven.

In this city, on Tuesday last, HERBERT ROYAL WEST, only child of James M. and Martha A. West, aged 21 months and 19 days.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 10, BENJAMIN TREADWELL, in the 46th year of his age.

In Peru, N. Y., Sept. 21, Mrs. MARIA H. GOODRICH, widow of the late Chauncey D. Goodrich, and daughter of Asa Fitmore, in the 44th year of her age. For many years she had been a member of the Congregational church of Peru, and, in her protracted illness and death, gave good evidence that the hope she had professed in health did not fail her in time of trial.

On the 29th ult., of consumption, on the passage from Chicago to Albany, Mrs. DEPUY, wife of Henry W. Depuy, private secretary of the Governor of the State.

In Highwood, N. J., suddenly, on Monday night, JAMES G. KING, Esq., banker of this city, aged 68 years, the third son of Rufus King, and long a member of the house of Prime, Ward & King. His sagacity as a merchant and banker are sufficiently evidenced by his long and uninterrupted career of success. His private and social virtues were the theme of every tongue last night. He was a man who, here he was known, and far and strong; but the people had rallied in their favor and got up a counter memorial, which said—

"Believing that the grounds of such petition are slanderous and false, and that such a step would not be for the benefit of your kingdom, we therefore pray you not to assent to such petition.

"Moreover, the present is a time of distress, and not a time for strife and recrimination. We are all ignorant and erring; it is not with man alone to warn of the present sickness—it is with a higher Power; and we should all, each and every one, come together and pray, unite our efforts to remove, if possible, the present calamity. It is not proper to leave the people to die, and commence stirring up strife, contention and every evil work."

Collisions.—There were no less than three cases of steam collision on Saturday evening. The steamer Empire State, coming from Fall River, was run into by a schooner, off Plum Island, and badly crippled, but no person was injured. She reached this city at 3½ o'clock P.M. on Sunday. On the North River, the steamboat Hendrick Hudson was run into by a sloop near Poughkeepsie, and both vessels compelled to run ashore. No lives lost. On the Hudson River Railroad four were three collisions at Tivoli, Dutchess county, occasioned by the blunders of the switch tender. A fireman was killed and several persons were wounded, not severely, in engine demolished, and some beeves prematurely butchered.

Temperance Hygiene.—Dr. Cartwright of New Orleans communicates to the Boston *Medical Journal* some statements covering a space of thirty years, concerning the physicians in and around Natchez. They were somewhat temperance men among them, their average age 34, of whom five have died at the ages of 7170, 60, 60 and 49, averaging 63. The number of debts by the Carlisle Life Tables should have been seven.

"On the other hand, every physician of Natchez and its vicinity thirty years ago, whether practising or retired, who was in the habit of using, or practising the art of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess, has big since been numbered with the dead. Of those who, in 1853, were comparatively temperate, lived to be gray Their average term of life did not exceed 35 years and the average term of life of those who were in themhit of using alcoholic drinks frequently to excess was 28 and in an empty stomach, did not reach thirty years. In less than ten years after they commenced practice, he most brilliant and effective, far excelling any similar spectacle ever seen in this country. There are in the Palace over fifteen miles of gas-pipe, and about five thousand burners, a larger number than in the streets of New York and Brooklyn together. The dome is seventy feet above the floor, resting on slender iron columns. It is one hundred feet in diameter at the base, and is composed of iron ribs seventy one feet long on the outer curve, and covered with wood and tin, forming a hemisphere surmounted by a well-proportioned lanthorn. The topmost peak of the flag-staff is two hundred feet above the ground floor. The interior of the dome, 148 feet above the floor, is decorated in the most brilliant and tasteful manner, and when lighted up in the evening by a circle of one thousand burners placed at the base, presents the most gorgeous and fairy-like appearance imaginable. Nothing can be more than this splendid scene within the Palace as twilight comes on, throwing a shadowy mantle over the thousand forms of beauty wrought out by genius and skill, which are crowded within its capacious walls, and when sunlight is as by magic instantly succeeded by the glare of the gas illumination, which almost blinds the eye of the visitor with its sudden and intense brilliancy.

THE GRAND DIVISIONS.

The ground floor of the main building is divided into four grand divisions, marked A, B, C and D; and each grand division has twenty-nine courts, represented on the diagram map by Arabic numerals.

Division A is devoted exclusively to the contributions of our own country, and is the first named in the catalogue. Division B is appropriated to the contributions of Great Britain and Ireland, with a few American articles near the eastern side of the machine arcade, in court 19, where will be found several very ingenious models of railroad bridges, and O'Neil's admirable model of an elevated railway, designed particularly for the relief of Broadway. Division C is devoted to the contributions from Belgium, the German States and France. Belgium occupies courts Nos 1 and 7, where will be found specimens of arms, musical instruments, brushes, linens, and other cloths, well worthy of special note. The German States occupy courts Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 22, where will be found a great variety of articles designed for use and ornament.

Division D is appropriated to Italy, Austria, Holland, the British Colonies, including Canada, Newfoundland Prince Edward's Island, and British Guiana, Denmark Sweden, Norway, Mexico, Turkey and Hayti; contributions from the United States will also be found in courts 3 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, part of 21, 22, 26 and 29, as marked on Stuart's Map Guide of the Palace. These contributions consist of a splendid display of daguerreotypes, a fine representation of stationery in court No 16, where will be found the admirable specimens of patent colored printing invented by John Dowling, and contributed by Horace Greeley. The United States Government contributes cost survey apparatus and charts from the observatory at Washington, and the standard of weights and measures, which will be found in court 11, near the Superintendent's office. Some of this apparatus is equal to any ever constructed, in point of delicate precision and high finish.

Denmark occupies parts of courts Nos. 8, 13 and 14, with "Thorwaldsen's group of Christ and his Twelve Apostles," a novel clock, and one other article. Italy occupies Nos 6 and 12, where will be found many very rare and beautiful articles, including inlaid and mosaic tables, filagree work, marble statuary, &c., which will require hours for a thorough examination.

Canada, in court No. 2, has many characteristic articles, including various kinds of grain, Indian bead work, blankets, leather, cloths, maple sugar, and a very beautiful specimen of birch bark, 63½ yards long, executed by the ladies of Hamilton, in aid of funds to build a church in that place. The price is fixed at $300, and it is well worth the money. Newfoundland is represented by a large display of stuffed furred animals and birds peculiar to that region, which will be found in court No. 9. British Guiana sends a very large lot of specimens of the various valuable woods furnished by her soil, and other note-worthy contributions, which will be found in court No. 25.

Austria sends statuary, including three of the famous veiled heads, which will be found in courts Nos 18, 19 and 20; also, a splendid specimen of lead pipe, 1800 feet long, with numerous other interesting contributions Holland contributes Japan ware and many characteristic articles. Hayti sends a huge block of mahogany, segars, and many other articles peculiar to the country, which will be found in court No. 29. The contributions from Sweden and Norway, Mexico and Turkey, are very limited in amount, and must await for specific notice.

Division A is much the completest part of the exhibition, in point of variety and arrangement of articles. The government contributions of arms, in courts Nos. 1 and 2, are very fine. Near these articles are the famous repeating rifles and pistols. In court No. 3 will be found the celebrated machine Brocatels, manufactured at Seymour, Conn., by machinery invented by Mr. A. R Humison, who deserves much credit for his perseverance in introducing this important branch of manufactures into the country. There is a fine display of carriages, piano fortes, cutlery, safes, chemicals, marbleized iron, California and other grains, &c, in this division, which will readily be found by reference to the guide map.

Division B contains Whitworth's tools and machines for working iron, cotton machinery, articles of iron work, linen fabrics, cloths, old armor from the Tower of London, cutlery, embroidered hangings, and elegant stationery, from De Lorme & Co., which will be found in courts Nos. 1 and 7.

In court No. 6, division C, will be found the Gobelins and Beauvais tapestries, and the Sevres porcelains, all from the imperial manufactories of France, and sent out for exhibition by order of the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, whose portrait bust, with that of the Empress Eugenia, will be found in court No. 13; where also will be found some admirable porcelain ware. Under the dome will be found Baron Marochetti's equestrian statue of Washington. Power's group, the serpent group, Kiss's celebrated group of the Amazon, Columbus, King's celebrated bust of Webster, Carew's statue of Webster, and several other works of merit, also the Fresnel Light in the south nave. The statuary is arranged around the naves, and numbers over 300 pieces in all, the majority being from Italy. T. D. Jones, a promising American Sculptor, contributes busts of Generals Scott, Taylor and Cass, also medallion portraits of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, T. A. Richards, and Archbishop Hughes. In the machine arcade there are many novel and highly interesting contributions, which we shall not now describe. Agricultural and mineralogical department we shall leave in the same predicament.

The picture gallery, on its catalogue of 675 pieces, contains many gems of art, among which a mother and child by Carlo Dolci, and the "Brigand and Horse" by an American artist, are very conspicuous pictures. The numbers commence in the center of the gallery, number one being the famous historic painting of Martin Luther before Charles the Fifth at the Diet of Worms. The whole exhibition is now complete, and who ever fails to visit it will be greatly the loser.

We cannot close this sketch more appropriately than by urging all our readers to go and see the exhibition now in its glory.

Trade of Liberia.—We have seen a letter written, by Mr. John B Jordan, an intelligent merchant of Liberia, to his friend, S. T. Wilcox, of Cincinnati, setting forth the inducements for the emigration to that country of intelligent and enterprising men who can command some capital or business—no others should go, except mechanics. He says:

"Vegetation is extraordinary. Cane is growing now on the St Paul river in fine style, that was planted seven years ago. Coffee and cotton, both good, grow wild. You can grow almost anything under the sun, and it will thrive here as well as elsewhere, except wheat. I have never seen such a country for making money. Enterprise here is slack, and I improve upon it. Capital is small here, but brains will swell it if industry assist it."

On the subject of trade with the natives, he says:

"Their custom is worth over a million of dollars annually, and the supply of that is what draws to us the many foreign vessels, exceeding twenty in all, which navigate our coast at all seasons, the dry and rainy, and the humid and rainy, for the palm oil and camwood, which the native either brings in his canoe or lugs on his back through a path of the size of a big patch to the United States. for forty to one hundred miles from the interior. This trade is annually increasing, and foreigners are competing with us for it. We have, however, prior claims, and the native is sufficiently alive to his interest to give us the preference in his trade. To learn this trade will take but a short time to some, and they who follow it will reap wealth."

Writing in regard to a friend in New York whom he wished to come to Liberia, he says:

"Write him to come from New York in the fall expedition, and invest his money in pork, flour, bacon, hams, sides and shoulders, lard, butter, put up in brine, and some few calicoes, costing about seven to nine cents He need not be afraid of buying too many provisions If he have more than $750, and less than $1,500, he may put the balance in Brown and Co.'s store, to-day, at $1 25, women's shoes at 65 to 85c., and one or two hogsheads of tobacco, which J B Putney, of New York, will select for him, to which he may add as many U S muskets as he can pay for; and above all, he must come here, and sail from New York, or he may be bothered by the connivance of some of the little big men attached to the Colonization Society, who are sometimes called upon to act. Come him to accept the aid offered by the society. It is folly to reject it. They bring you here, pay your house rent, washing, and nursing while sick, and allow you rations You can draw your rations at one store or another for six months You can sell them if you like, and pay your board in a private family for ten dollars per month."

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival via Nicaragua.—The steamship Star of the West arrived on Sunday at noon, with 100 passengers, and $816,670 in gold on freight, besides $513,000 in the hands of passengers, bringing the passengers who left San Francisco Sept. 16, less than 23 days from port to port—the shortest trip ever made.

Lieut. Beale arrived at Los Angeles on the 27th of August, having made the entire distance from Westport, Mo., in 50 traveling days. His exploration of the central route for a railroad is entirely satisfactory.

The result of the State election is wholly in favor of the Democratic ticket—the legislature being almost unanimous.

Arrival of the Illinois.—The U. S. mail steamer, via Panama, arrived on Monday, with the California mails of Sept. 16, 534 passengers, and $1,218 000 in gold. The mails reached Panama in 13 days 2 hours from S. F.

The health of the Isthmus is good. The roads in fine traveling condition for this season of the year, and the work upon the Panama railroad being energetically carried on under the auspices of Col. Totten.

Not a death or a case of sickness has occurred on board the Illinois during her absence from New York.

Sandwich Islands.—News to August 12, received via California, show that the small pox continues its ravages in an extraordinary manner, and has produced a time of distress and terror among the natives. Ben vaccination seems ineffectual to protect the enervated Kanakas; about seven-eighths of those attacked having been vaccinated. The report for all the islands, forthe week ending July 22, was 2342 cases and 608 deaths; the deaths up to Aug. 12 were 1700. The occasion of the disease was said to have been seized upon by some of the foreign residents to get up a movement for compelling the king to dismiss his principal secretaries, Judd and Armstrong; but the people had rallied in their favor and got up a counter memorial, which said—

"Believing that the grounds of such petition are slanderous and false, and that such a step would not be for the benefit of your kingdom, we therefore pray you not to assent to such petition.

"Moreover, the present is a time of distress, and not a time for strife and recrimination. We are all ignorant and erring; it is not with man alone to warn of the present sickness—it is with a higher Power; and we should all, each and every one, come together and pray, unite our efforts to remove, if possible, the present calamity. It is not proper to leave the people to die, and commence stirring up strife, contention and every evil work."

Collisions.—There were no less than three cases of steam collision on Saturday evening. The steamer Empire State, coming from Fall River, was run into by a schooner, off Plum Island, and badly crippled, but no person was injured. She reached this city at 3½ o'clock P.M. on Sunday. On the North River, the steamboat Hendrick Hudson was run into by a sloop near Poughkeepsie, and both vessels compelled to run ashore. No lives lost. On the Hudson River Railroad four were three collisions at Tivoli, Dutchess county, occasioned by the blunders of the switch tender. A fireman was killed and several persons were wounded, not severely, in engine demolished, and some beeves prematurely butchered.

*Temper

Editors' Cable.

THE MOB CAPIN; or the Character and Tendency of British Institutions, as illustrated in their effect upon Human Character and Destiny. By Warren Isham. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1853.

This is a book that will be read. We read it through at a sitting, and thereby lessened by one-half the tedium of a long railroad ride. It has no attractions of style; sometimes slip-shod, sometimes grandiloquent, and always wearing an air of bravado and conceit offensive to good taste. Its philosophy is shallow; and though the writer disclaims all prejudice and evidently means to be honest, it is obvious that he has a theory—perhaps newly started—and is on the hunt for facts to confirm it. Yet his facts are of great value; and to a mind trained to proper principles of generalization, will be "eminently suggestive," as the phrase goes, upon the philosophy of social and political institutions. The main object of the book is to exhibit in vivid and startling colors the depressed condition of the British laborer as a comment upon the institutions under which he lives; and the great fault of the book lies in reasoning too hastily from particulars to generals, and in stating illogically cause and effect.

Open the book where we will, we have illustrations of this. For example, to characterise the excessive loyalty of Englishmen, our author says, "Why, within one half hour after my arrival, I was directed, in reply to inquiries, to go up Prince-street, cross King-street, go down Charlotte-street, cross Duke-street, pass the Queen's Place, &c., &c.—quite an overdose for my republican stomach, to begin with."

This is little else than ridiculous. Did the man expect to find no common, every day recognition by the people, of the institutions under which they live? Suppose an Englishman on arriving in New York, should be told to go up Washington-street, to cross Jay-street and Harrison-street, and turn up Franklin-street, and paw the Republican Head Quarters, and the National Hall, and the Union Rooms, and go to the United States Hotel or the American House, &c., &c. And what if he should see advertisements of "Union" blacking, "American" pills, "United States" shaving soap, "Republican" razors, "Washington" penknives, "Constitution" boots, "National" hats, "Native American" cough candy, &c., &c., would he have a right to complain of an overdose of republicanism for his weak stomach? Such a use of public names is purely a matter of convenience, in accordance with a proper national spirit. In Paris the names of streets are changed almost every year to conform to the changes of government, and to avoid any violent contrasts between the "Rue Rivoli, *La Republique*, and *L'Empire*.

Mr. Isham gives some sad pictures of the mud cabins of the English peasantry, dismal, smoky, roofless, wet, filthy, their occupants shivering with cold, haggard with disease, and faint with hunger. These pictures are true; and, like the slave cabins of the South, they should be held up to the view of the world. A most faithful description of the condition of many agricultural laborers in the southern districts of England is drawn by a writer in the London *Morning Chronicle*, quoted by our author.

"'As a class,' he says, 'they are moody, sullen, and morose'; that 'they are mere human machines, working only with their hands, and not at all with their minds'; that 'a few of them read, and fewer write,' and that 'none can do more than write their names awkwardly'; that 'no one can see them without being painfully struck with the evidences of their intellectual darkness'; that 'there is a moral recklessness in their conduct other than the expression of the mere animal in their countenances'; that 'they are entirely wanting in the independent bearing of the man, are awkward in their gait, and dress in a garb which belongs to another century than this'; that 'they are timid and shrinking when you address them, and you question them'; that 'they are suspicious when you question them, manifestly oppressed by your presence, and relieved when you leave them'; that 'they know no amusement beyond the indulgence of sense,' and that 'consequently their quality are identified in their minds as one and the same thing'; that 'such a thing as female virtue is scarcely known among them'; that 'in most cases, all sense of right and wrong, in both sexes, seems to be obliterated from the mind'; that 'self-respect gives place to recklessness, vice gaining the mastery'; that 'their mud hovels are old, damp, dark, and crumbling, having a dangerous and tumble-down look about them'; that 'they swarm with inmates beyond their capacity, and often expose them to the worst incidences of disease'; that 'the diet of the laborer is far below his wants, consisting of bread only, for the most part, sometimes potatoes, and sometimes a little meat or tea on Sunday'; that 'he is often destitute, and is reduced as low as is compatible with mere existence.'"

We have seen some specimens of the rural population here described. But this is not, as Mr. Isham would have it, the universal condition of the agricultural laborers of England. The peasantry on some estates live in neat and suitable dwellings, and are surrounded with many and substantial comforts. As to food, we remember that a party of English agricultural laborers returned to England in the ship with us, with a view to getting better wages and better living than they had found in this country. They said that in dear old England they used to get four meals a day and as much beer as they could drink, whereas a farmer in western New York had given them but three meals a day, and had almost starved them upon pork and beans and cold water. In the same ship were several "factory hands" returning because they could do better in the old country than here. This return emigration is from 20 to 30 per cent. of the emigration to the United States.

No doubt Mr. Isham's facts are facts; but they are not universal facts; and we doubt whether they exhibit the *average* condition of the English laborer.

For these facts he can see no cause but landlordism. To be sure, in another connection, he tells us that the English laborer wastes at least one-third of his time in the pot-house, and squanders his wages as soon as received. But he does not seem to connect this fact with his degradation and starvation. That there are bad landlords in England everybody knows; but there are also many of this class who aim honestly to do their duty to their tenantry, and whose estates are models of a wise and beneficent administration of wealth.

To illustrate the *ignorance* of English farmers, our author tells us that he asked some laborers whether they were *prospering*, and was answered "No; we're *hoying* now." Something depends on the manner of putting a question. If he had asked whether they were doing well, or had good times, he would have got an intelligent answer. We could trump up farmers nearer home who would be puzzled by the inquiry, 'Whether agricultural interests were prospering?' quite as much as a Baptist minister we wot of in this State, was puzzled by the advent of a *colporteur*, whom he finally announced to his people as a *cultivator*.

Such isolated facts will hardly serve for generalization, or as the basis of political philosophy. There is ignorance in England, widespread and sad; but there is progress too.

We have sufficiently indicated the glaring defect of this book. We might expose the shallowness of its reasonings about Ireland; of its inference as to the *hauteur* of Englishmen, because one upon whose premises the author had rudely thrust himself, without introduction, pretext, or claim, treated him as he deserved; and of its comparison of the English laborer to the serf and the slave, when the author knows that no Englishman, however poor and degraded, can be sold, or held as property, or torn from his family at the caprice of a master.

But we forbear. The facts of the book give it its only value. These all should read and ponder; and the publication of them, like the publication of the facts of American slavery, will help on the day of reform.

What estimate the author has formed of the prospective influence of his book may be inferred from the closing paragraph,—which is only in keeping with its general tone of bombastic conceit:

"This book will be legitimate game for the tory presses of England, should it ever rise to the dignity of falling into their hands; and it really has the presumption to cherish such an expectation; nor does it shrink from the ordeal. It knows full well with what ferocity it will be assailed, what charges of *stupid ignorance, conceited prejudice*, and *gross error*, will be heaped upon its hapless author; and it would not be surprised if minions of the British throne in our own country should open their batteries upon it. But it is not afraid; girded in the panoply of truth, and sustained by 'the conscience of the world,' it goes forth upon its mission, deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the message it bears. It throws down no gauntlet, and boasts of no infallibility, but very respectfully presents itself for a hearing."

EGERIA; or VOICES OF THOUGHT AND COUNSEL, FOR THE WOODS AND WAYSIDE. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. 1853.

Mr. Simms is favorably known as a frequent contributor to our lighter literature; the author of sundry novels, characterized by picturesqueness of description, force of passion, and liveliness of style, rather than by the more profound and comprehensive qualities of dramatic composition. He now comes before us in the garb of a philosopher, and essays that most difficult of all tasks, the propounding of common-place truths, or of truths upon common-place subjects, in the form of striking apothegms. In the main he has succeeded well.

Such an effort always betrays more or less of egotism and of affectation; but in the "Voices of Thought," these offensive qualities do not stare upon you as they do in the "Proverbial Philosophy" of Tupper. In poetry Mr. Simms seldom rises above mediocrity; his wit is often tame; but many of his apothegms show a truly philosophical mind,—observant of nature, of society, and of the human soul,—and his style is terse, lucid, and often elegant in the expression of the profoundest thought. Take the following specimens:—

"OBLIGATION.—To feel oppressed by obligation is only to prove that we are incapable of a proper sentiment of gratitude."

"PATRIOTISM.—He who labors for mankind, without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality."

"SECRETS.—It is said that he or she who admits the possession of a secret, has already half revealed it. Certainly, it is a great deal gained towards the acquisition of a treasure, to know exactly where it lies. Curiosity needs a clue only to begin the search. The misfortune is, that the key which cannot open the lock, may yet suffice to spoil it. It is seldom, indeed, that a secret is stolen without impairing its integrity."

A book of this description is not meant to be read consecutively. It will be a valuable companion for leisure hours—a genial and profitable friend. We have endeavored to judge of its merits in the spirit of the two following apothegms, which are as just in sentiment, as they are admirable in expression.

"CENSURE.—The vulgar mind fancies that judgment is implied chiefly in the capacity to censure; and yet there is no judgment requisite as that which knows properly how to approve."

"CRITICISM.—Neither praise nor blame is the object of true criticism. Justly to discriminate, firmly to establish, wisely to prescribe, and honestly to award—these are the true aims and duties of criticism."

HEARTH AND FACES; or Home Life Unveiled; by Paul Creyton. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This is a pleasant little volume of every-day stories, not pretending to any great scope, variety, or effect, but well-adapted for the entertainment and instruction of that large class of readers who neither moralize nor philosophize for themselves, but are always edified by what they see in print.

JUVENILES. EVERY-DAY WONDERS ILLUSTRATED; or Facts in Physiology which all should know. Am. S. S. Union.

A most useful book to put into the hands of the young. The reading of it will not only give wholesome entertainment, but important information, that may preserve health and life. It is written in a style of great simplicity and perspicuity; and is redolent with the spirit of Christian benevolence.

THE CHILDREN OF THE BIBLE:

A pretty sketch-book of Scripture characters, well-written and well-applied, accompanied with engravings. Published by the Presbyterian Board.

Also, by the same, a well-arranged series of simple and pleasing stories, called the *Infant Reader*, or Easy Lessons for Little Boys and Girls.

The Tract Society have published a new edition of that useful little volume, WILLIAM TURTLE, the Self-made Man. By Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, N. J.

EACH MOTHER'S LOVE THE BEST.

[A friend has put into our hands the following lines from an unknown source. Their intrinsic beauty and merit will commend them to all readers, while the simplicity of the subject and the style will make them specially pleasing to our youthful readers. The moral is told in every stanza.—*Eds.*]

As I walked over the hills one day,
I listened, and heard a mother-sheep say:—
"In all the green world there is nothing so sweet,
As my little lammie with his nimble feet,
With his eye so bright,
And his wool so white;
Oh, he is my darling, my heart's delight.
The robin, he
That sings on the tree,
Dearly may dote on his darlings four;
But I love my one little lambkin more."
So the mother sheep, and the little one,
Side by side, lay down in the sun,
And they went to sleep on the hill-side warm,
While my little lammie lies here on my arm.

I went to the kitchen, and what did I see
But the old gray cat, with her kittens three;
I heard her whispering soft. Said she:
"My kittens, with tails all so cunningly curled,
Are the prettiest things there can be in the world.
The bird in the tree,
And the cat in the sea,
May love their babies exceedingly;
But I love my kittens from morn to night;
Which is the prettiest I cannot tell,
Which of the three, for the life of me,
I love them all so well.
So I'll take up the kittens, the kittens I love,
And we'll lie down together beneath the warm stove."
So the kittens lie under the stove so warm,
While my little darling lies here on my arm.

I went to the yard, and I saw the old hen,
Go clucking about with her chickens ten;
And she clucked, and she scratched, and she bristled away,
And what do you think I heard the hen say?
I heard her say, "The sun never did shine
On anything like to these chickens of mine;
You may hunt the full moon and the stars, if you please,
But you never will find ten such chickens as these.
The cat loves her kittens, the cow loves her lamb,
But they do not know what a proud mother I am;
For lambs nor for kittens I won't part with these,
Though the sheep and the cat should go down on their knees.
My dear downy darlings, my sweet little things,
Come, nestle now cosily under my wings."
So the hen said,
And the chickens sped,
As fast as they could to their warm feather bed;
And there let them lie, on their feathers so warm,
While my little chick lies here on my arm.

MISS BREMER ON THE NEW WORLD.

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

Mary Howitt has presented the English public with a translation of Frederika Bremer's *Impressions of America* in three volumes, with which the reviewers are busy this week. A discriminating critic remarks that the key note of the work is a powerful socialistic yearning for the advent of a time in which the difficulties of social life shall vanish before the progressive development of the human race, and the perpetual approximation of all races. An ideal is ever before the author, and the emotional predominates over the other powers. America would be a land of light, and of progressive shadowless light to the authoress, but for the buts. One passage is singular, as foreshadowing *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It was written from Cincinnati before the *Cabin* was published. Some of the pages illustrative of negro life read like actual transcriptions from Mrs. Stowe's book. Miss Bremer would fain have written such a book, and had indeed projected it.

"Ohio is, as you know, a free State, and exactly on the opposite side of the beautiful river which bears its name, lies the slave State of Kentucky, and slaves flying across the river to reach a free shore were heard of formerly as an every-day occurrence. Now such a flight avails nothing to the poor slaves. They are pursued and recaptured as well in a free as in a slave State.

"I have heard histories of the flight of slaves which are full of the most intense interest, and I cannot conceive why these incidents do not become the subjects of romances and novels in the literature of this country. I know no subject which could furnish opportunities for more heart-rending or more picturesque descriptions and scenes. The slaves, for example, who fly 'the way of the North Star,' as it is called, who know no other road to liberty than the road towards the north, who wander on by night when it shines, and conceal themselves by day in the deep forests, where sometimes gentle Friends (Quakers) carry out food to them, without which they would probably perish; this journey, with its dangers and its anticipations, its natural scenery, and its nocturnal guiding star;—what subjects are here for the pen of genius! Add to this the converse, the agony or the joy of warm, loving, suffering human hearts—in short, here are subjects of a higher romantic interest than are found in Chateaubriand's 'Attala.' I cannot understand how, in particular, noble-minded American women, American mothers who have hearts and genius, do not take up the subject, and treat it with a power which should pierce through these thin narrow, should redince all the prudential maxims of statesmen to dust and ashes, and create a revolution even in the old widely-praised Constitution itself. It is the right of the woman; it is the right of the mother, which suffers most severely through slavery. And if the heart of the woman and the mother would throb warmly and strongly with maternal life's blood, I am convinced that the earth, the spiritual earth of the United States, must quake thereby and overthrow slavery!

"Often must I have heard the adventures of fugitive slaves, their successful escape or their destruction, and have thought of the scenery of America, and of those occurrences which naturally suggest themselves on 'the way of the North Star.' I have had a wish and a longing desire to write the history of a fugitive pair, so as it seems to me it ought to be written, and I have been inclined to collect materials for that purpose. And if I lived by this river, and amid these scenes, I know for what object I should then live. But as it is I am deficient in local knowledge. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the peculiar detail of circumstances which would be indispensable for such a delineation, which ought to be true, and take a strong hold upon the reader. That office belongs to others who know. I will hope for and expect—the *American mother*."

Take one more extract:

"NORTH AND SOUTH.

"Far behind the Northern States stands the South in any case, as regards moral and intellectual culture, and this in consequence of the unhappy slave institution with all its consequences—both to the black and the white population. There are great individuals in the Southern States, but no great community, no united, aspiring people. The future of slavery bids, none or less, all and every one. Yet I love the South. I have found there many things to love; many things to esteem; many things to enjoy; many things to be grateful for; and as it is natural to me to enter into the life and mind of the people with whom I live, I have in the South felt myself to have a southern tendency, and having entered into the peculiar life of the South, its circumstances and position; having a living sense of the good which abundantly exists here, which here is in operation; I have perfectly understood that bitter feeling which forestalls, even in noble minds, towards the despotic and unreasonable North, against that portion of the North which is so opposed to the South; against the ultra abolitionists and their violence. It is merely with reference to the latter that I take the slavery party, that I hold with the former. But what would I not give if the South, the true, the noble South, would itself take the subject of contention in hand, and silence the mouth of their opponents, silence their blame both just and unjust, in a great and noble way, by a law which should secure to them a gradual emancipation, by one law at least, which should allow the slaves to purchase their own freedom, and that of their families, at a reasonable price, a price which should be established by law. This, it seems to me, might be required from the Southern States, as a proof of justice and fairness to their native land—so far as they desire to have part in its proud charter of liberty, and that they do desire—as an act of justice to their posterity, to the people whom they have enslaved, and for whom they thereby would open a future, free, by means of hope, by a noble object for which to strive, and then a new existence in a life of freedom, either in Africa, or here in their adopted country, as the free servants or laborers of the whites. For I confess that, according to my opinion, the Southern States would lose a great part of their charm and their peculiar character, in losing their black population."

A TRUE HERO.

The reviewer of L. Maria Child's Life of Isaac Hopper in a London paper, closes his notice of the work in these terms:

"In saying that Isaac Hopper was a great and good man, we employ no exaggeration of phrase. He was great in the fearlessness with which he exposed himself to the most imminent personal dangers in the prosecution of a purpose—in the unwearied activity which for ever found work for his energies; in the lofty contempt of the mistaken fury, constituted or usurped, which had no moral mission or which swerved from it—in that lovinciible determination to sweep all obstacles out of his path which was never defeated. He was good in the highest sense of the word, in the utter abnegation of self which sacrificed all personal advantages to the one object of benefiting others—in the tender sympathy which never allowed him to rest while misery was to be relieved—and in the unceasing care that he took to put himself in connection with every agency in operation for doing good to mankind. He lived long and worked faithfully; and he is one of the heroes of humanity, whose works are more felt than seen, and whose character is best summed up in the words of one who knew him well: 'The Bible requires us to love our neighbors as well as ourselves; and Friend Isaac has loved them better.'"

AGRICOLA.

Impromptu.

On seeing the question in the papers, whether a monument should be reared in the state-house yard, who died rather than violate his conscience. The facts were these: A little boy, about ten years old, named Knud Iverson, of Chicago, Ill., was assailed by a company of larger boys, who endeavored to force him, by threats of drowning him in the river, to go into the garden of Mr. Elston, to steal fruit for them. The lad refused and escaped his tormentors in spite of their threats, until they plunged him into the river, and ran off, and left him to die, in spite of his earnest entreaties.—*Puritan Recorder.*

Rear him a monument! such as for heroes,
Of sculptured marble, in some old cathedral
Stands, tall and pale, beneath the solemn arches,
Telling the stranger of a grateful nation!
Died he not bravely, though no trump and bugle
Stirred the young throbbings of that faithful spirit?
"The die is cast!" He passed through floods to glory!
Have we no tribute for this young hero's fame?
Then lift the marble o'er him, that our children
May read his story, emulate his virtues,
May early learn the great immortal lesson
Of choosing death, before a life ignoble.

Rear him a monument such as for martyrs,
Who on some lone hill-top, where the faggot
Forgot its torture, in its lofty mission—
Brought down the fiery chariot of heaven!
Died they for truth, religion, happy martyrs?
Knud Iverson! thy name sounds well among them.
God and bright angels hear thy low death-gurgle—
"Just men made perfect" from the heavenly portals,
With songs of welcome, hail thee as their fellow!

Lover of little children, condescending Jesus!
If thine heart yearneth towards the young and tender,
Whose hearts yet bear not the mark of time and trial,
How now thou glowest with divine affection
For him who early tasted of thy sufferings!

Let not the parents mourn their sweetest blossom,
Thus torn by ruffians in its morning promise;
In the most hallowed recess of Christ's bosom
There's a room for babes—the saint, the hero, martyr;
There persecution never can assail him,
And the lost child shall nestle there forever!

M. A. W. C.

A Want of the Colored People.

We have farmers, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths—and, in short, every sort of workmen, and artists, inventors, discoverers, improvers, &c. &c., as well as school teachers, ministers and philosophers; but why have we so few money makers?

We don't know that our opinion will be worth much, but we believe it is because we have overlooked the fact that money making is a *profession*. Any fool can spend money, but it requires a professional scientific man to make it. A young man about to enter upon a course of liberal education should decide what profession he will pursue. One says, I will be a lawyer; another says, I will be a physician; another says, I will be a military man; another says, I will be a scientific farmer; and still another says, I will be a minister. But, young gentlemen, are you not aware that money-making is a regular trade, business or profession?

There are many persons now in the learned professions, so called, who would be far more useful in their day and generation if they were money-makers. These persons have missed their profession. Hence they are living on charity when they might be benefactors of their race.

Let no one suppose that we are tempting men to enter upon overgrown and dishonest speculation. We go for the philosophical classification of every man in his own order.

One man is better qualified to make money than he is to be a doctor, or lawyer, a farmer, or a minister, and certainly such a man should be about his business.

We must, therefore, establish a new class of professional men among us—money-makers or capitalists. At another time we shall pursue these reflections, and lay down the principles of this profession, and show that they are consistent with patriotism, morality and religion; and that the exigencies of our people require such a profession as much as any other.—*Aliened American.*

Have I Done what I Could?

I cannot draw the warrior's sword;
I would not if I could—
I may not give the thunder-word,
To drench the field with blood;
But I may act a warrior's part,
Within that fixed immortal heart.

My path leads not through foreign lands,
Or mountain, waste, or sea;
I wander not with pilgrim bands;
Nor care the world to see;
There may be gems of art in Rome,
But I have choicer gems at home.

I cannot plead with fervid tongue,
Nor strike the minstrel's lyre;
Or bend its magic tones with song,
To set the soul on fire;
But I may breathe a "still small voice,"
To make some aching heart rejoice.

'Tis not for me to paint the scene
The artist's brush portrays—
The laughing hill, the meadow green,
The sun's cloud-softened rays;
But, surely, I a sketch may paint
Of scenes to glad yon lonely saint.

The sculptor's chisel is not mine,
Nor mine to mould the clay;
Or make the Parian marble shine
As with Promethean ray;
But is there no rude shapeless heart
On which to try the sculptor's art?

I am not skilled to heal disease,
To set the fractured limb;
I cannot strait the crippled knees,
Or clear the eye-ball dim;
But I may ply that art divine,
The art to pour the "oil and wine."

I have not wealth, or power, or skill,
To broadcast all around;
The world's wide field I may not till,
Nor sow its fallow ground;
But little spots are here and there,
Which I may weed of grief or care.

The man of learning and of parts
Soars far above my path;
I cannot cope with stately hearts,
Who scorn my lowlier lot;
Be mine while in this dreary wild
The lot to bless the poor man's child.

Prayer and Labor for God.

This spirit of confident waiting is no bar to effort. Under its influence the believer will labor more diligently and more wisely, and consequently more to the purpose. Acting on the dictates of mere human wisdom, he will labor in vain, and spend his strength for naught. Acted by his own plan, and guided by his counsels of good habits and the inculcation of correct principles.

The school year begins on the first Wednesday of November, and is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each. Vacations in the months of April and October.

Terms, $220 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

For further particulars, apply to

348 8t REV. T. W. CATTELL, Principal.

A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING THE WHOLE OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, collected and arranged systematically in *Thirty Books*, (based on the work of the learned Talbot,) together with an Introduction, setting forth the character of each book, the immense facility this method affords for understanding the Word of God. Also, three different *Tables of Contents* prefixed, and a *General Index* subjoined, re-elaborated, and arranged in alphabetical order, as to direct at once to any subject required. By Rev. Nathaniel West, D.D. 1 vol. royal 8vo—about 1100 page. Price $3.

The great superiority of this work will be readily seen, when it is borne in mind that it embraces the Old and New Testament entire, so arranged in the order of books, chapters and sections, that the whole of the Tables of Contents and Index are very full, and of the Final Alphabetical Index, which is still more minute, the reader can at once, and in a very little space of time, ascertain "what the Word of God says in reference to any subject of Faith or Practice." This Analysis must, therefore, be a great assistance to the student of the Inspired Volume, for it will suspend the labor of research and reference. The subject once chosen, there is nothing to put the Analysis on the part required, and all the book says on each topic of that subject is there. Every topic is in its true succession of order and connection, following each other in the order of that subject, and all in full text. This throws the perplexity of turning to the Concordance, and then to the Bible so frequently, in order to secure correctness, and prevent mistakes in quotation of the sacred text, entirely at rest. For but a complete Analysis of the Bible can do this, as it reports every subject taught in the book of God, and hitherto no such Analysis has appeared in this country.

A simple glance at the Tables of Contents and Index, exhibits a thorough view of the whole volume of about 600 pages. The arrangement, besides the Alphabetical Index here are *Thirty Books—two hundred and eighty-five chapters, and almost four thousand sections, and every one of these sections*, is so arranged as to render every portion of the *whole* Bible—perfectly at the command of the inquirer.

In the publication of a work of such magnitude, involving so much labor and expense, one of which must be that of stereotyping, the publisher is anxious to ascertain the number of copies that will be required to meet the demand. He is therefore desirous of receiving the names of those who intend purchasing the work, which is on a plan perfectly unique, and numerous recommendations he subjoins the following extracts:—

From Rev. David Elliott, D.D., LL.D., Western Theological Seminary.

"Having examined the Analysis of the Old and New Testaments, to be published by Rev. Nathaniel West, I feel great pleasure in recommending it to the attention of the Christian public as a work of no common merit. Its comprehensive plan, reducing the whole Bible to its elementary principles; its exact and scientific adjustment of topics, assigning to each its proper place; its lucid exhibition of God's unadulterated truth, connecting its related parts in one distinct point of vision; combine to render the work one of incalculable value to the careful student of the Word of God. With this volume in his hand, the unlettered Christian, as well as the instructed Theologian, can learn at once, and in a very brief space of time, what the Word of God says in reference to any subject of either Faith or Practice."

From Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Western Theological Seminary.

"We shall with pleasure any volume which adds to our apparatus for the searching of the Holy Scriptures. A complete analysis of the sacred books is a desideratum in the study of God's revelation under appropriate heads, so as to present at a single view the entire teaching of God's Word on different subjects, is surely a desideratum with every lover and student of the Bible. No such book that we have seen, approaches to the completeness of the arrangement of this. If we may judge from a limited but careful examination, there is great judiciousness in the classifica tion of the texts, the object being to give the leading idea of every class of passages. . . . It is plain, a sincere, intelligent and most satisfactory effort to educe the whole teachings of the Holy Scriptures in a methodical form, with no party or theory to support. We undertake, then, to say that kind of help in bible study, which the merchant adopts in the Ledger; people in all kinds of things in all the Day Books, and all who deal in scripture truth will find this volume an auxiliary to their daily studies. It 'gathers the fragments that nothing be lost.'"

"The editor and proprietor is well qualified to judge of such a work as this. Familiar with special topics, appropriate heads, he has well discussed its excellence, and with him strong testimony to its benefits in aiding the understanding and appreciation of the Scripture student, we hope his commendable zeal in its publication may find an ample reward. We earnestly recommend it to the American public."

From Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D.D., Western Theological Seminary.

"This book is just a broad margin for us, profoundly elaborated, and for the most part judiciously filled; the best of it, indeed, perhaps, ever published in any language. Its great convenience will make it welcome. But the best benefit it brings is the comprehensive manner in which it indicates the meaning of God's Word at once. By the manner in which the text is arranged, and the collation with which it is illuminated by the parallel passages fully written out for the reader."

From Rev. William M. Paxton, Pittsburgh.

"I have always felt the incompleteness of every work of the kind hitherto published; accordingly, when I examined this work, and found the Bible so completely analyzed, and so systematically and conveniently arranged, I felt impatient to possess a copy of the work. I had no longer been wanting to take pleasure in certifying to my ministerial brethren, and to the Christian public generally, that there is a rich treat I store for them. The learned editor and proprietor, so well known as a man 'mighty in the Scriptures,' there reveals the secret of his own proficiency in the study of the Bible, and has furnished a copy of the very book I had so long been wanting to take pleasure in certifying to my ministerial brethren, and to the Christian public generally, that there is a rich treat I store for them. The learned editor and proprietor, so well known as a man 'mighty in the Scriptures,' there reveals the secret of his own proficiency in the study of the Bible, and has furnished a complete armory, with each weapon of warfare so conveniently classified, and so distinctly labelled, that any one can equip and arm himself at will for any conflict."

The Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Having heard from Rev. Nathaniel West an exposition of the plan of a work now in Press, entitled 'An Analysis of the Holy Bible,' which he is about to publish, are prepared to express their hearty approbation of said plan; and, having every confidence that the work will be executed in a satisfactory manner, they cheerfully commend it to public attention as a valuable auxiliary to the study of the Holy Scriptures, which should be alike acceptable to the clergy, students of theology, and all private Christians.

"Wm. H. Eagles, D.D.,	Francis D. Ladd,
Jos. H. Jones, D.D.,	Daniel Gaston,
Wm. Neill, D.D.,	John Leyburn, D.D.,
G. W. Musgrave, D.D.,	C. C. Jones, D.D.,
David M'Kinney, D.D.,	Daniel M'Kinley, D.D.,
Levin C. Sneesman,	G. Van Rensselaer, D.D.

From Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.

"I have no doubt that the 'Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible' is the best thing of the kind now extant, or likely to be produced."

From Rev. J. N. M'Leod, D.D., of New York.

"The 'Complete Analysis of the Holy Scriptures,' by Rev. Nathaniel West, will, I believe, be a work of great interest and utility. To students of Theology, to the laity, to devout Christians in their daily readings, and to all who desire to search the scriptures, it will be invaluable."

From Rev. John M. Krebs, D.D.

"It deserves its title. The clear analysis of all the topics embraced in the Scriptures, their reduction to distinct, appropriate heads, and the citation of *all* the instances that arise on any two connected with each topic, render this work the most copious and complete I have ever seen, and must make it an invaluable aid to every student of the Bible, and not less to the professional student. Indeed, I would say it is indispensable to ministers. I know of no other work, Concordance, Manual, or Collection, which can be a substitute for it, or even compare with it.

"The 'Complete Analysis of the Bible,' so fully described in the preceding recommendations of Rev. Drs Elliott, M'Gill, Jacobus, and others, is a work which, in the judgment of the undersigned, formed from an examination of the sheets, is worthy of the highest commendation. Its remarkable value, 'Concordances,' 'Introductions,' 'Collections,' 'Manuals,' however excellent and useful in their place, can form no substitute for such a work as this, which is on a plan perfectly unique, and supplies the whole Bible singularly at the command of the investigator.

"We, therefore heartily commend it, and sincerely wish it may have the widest circulation.

"Rev. R. S. Dickinson, D.D.,	Rev. James M. Macdonall,
Rev. Joseph M'Elroy, D.D.,	Rev. Alexander M'Leod, D.D.,
Rev. N. Murray, D.D.,	Rev. W. W. Phillips, D.D."

"From the partial examination which we have been enabled to give Rev. Dr. N. West's 'Complete Analysis of the Holy Scriptures,' and the high authority of those who have had more ample opportunity to examine the work, we regard it as a most valuable help to the study of the sacred text in that kindred character, as meeting a desideratum, and in its plan of execution, possessing very a high degree of value. It is a work which will greatly facilitate the many books of a somewhat similar